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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Perot as a Wild Card — If They Ignore Him, Maybe He'll Go Away

By Andrew Rosenthal

New York Times Service
KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — H. Ross Perof's flirtation with an independent bid for the White House has thrown a sudden wild card into the race that both President George. Bush and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas

regard 25 2 danger.
But mather side has yet figured out exactly how weach damage the billionaire could do or precisely how to deal with him.

For now, the two campaigns have no real strategy beyond hoping that Mr. Perot will prove too thin-skinned for the pressure of public scrutiny and that his popularity will diminish without much effort from either of the opposing camps.

Mr. Perot threatens Mr. Bush's effort to overcome public doubts about his management skills and his attempts to escape the "throw the burns out" mood of the early

But Mr. Perot could also undermine Mr. Clinton's attempt to present himself as a

NEWS ANALYSIS

credible alternative to Mr. Bush. If he withstands the inevitable dissection of his character and business dealings, Mr. Perot may end up helping Mr. Bush keep attention on questions about Mr. Clinton's trustworthiness. For now, the campaigns are contemplating the interloper warily, trying to avoid direct engagement and hoping that Mr. Perot will

If he gets in, both sides hope for a repeat of history that shows independents — for in-stance George C. Wallace in 1968 and John B. Anderson in 1980 - soar in the spring and crash in the autumn

"Our plan is to ignore him," a senior Bush strategist said. "Our plan is to ignore everybody but ourselves, to focus on staying presidential and laying out an agenda and not be distracted into exchanges with Clinton or

Mr. Clinton said last week that Mr. Perot "has high national name recognition, and you all haven't had the chance to put him though the mest grinder yet." He added that Mr.

Perot was enjoying the politician's ideal of being "known by everybody and criticized by

"If I was sitting in either camp, I would be very concerned," said Edward C. Rollins, a Republican strategist, "but I would be most concerned if I were sitting in the president's camp, because this is a guy who is going to spend \$100 million arguing against the status

Mr. Perot's political message strikes to the rage of those middle-class voters who never shared in the prosperity of the 1980s and to their disgust with Washington, just as Mr. Wallace galvanized blue-collar resentment of the civil rights movement and desegregation in both the North and South.

"You see these outcroppings of anger and frustration about every decade," said Lance Tarrance, a Republican poli-taker. "This time, it's about economic management. But it all has to do with perceived weaknesses."

In the November vote, Mr. Tarrance and others said, Mr. Perot could only hope to be the deciding factor by drawing enough voters from one candidate, or to deadlock the election and throw it to the House of Representatives to decide. In that eventuality, which seems unlikely now, Mr. Clinton would stand to benefit, since the House is controlled by a strong Democratic majority.

More broadly, Mr. Perot could force the See PEROT, Page 2

Kabul Yields, Saying Rebels Could Form Government

Guerrillas Extend Hold Over Wide Areas, but Leaders Remain Split

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL - The Afghan government its power rapidly slipping as rebels seized more territory, held peace talks on Sunday with the leader of guerrilla forces massed outside Kabul and said it believed that the capital would not be attacked.

Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil did not rule out the possibility that the guerrillas would form the next government — the first such concession by Kabul in the 14-year-old civil

Mr. Wakil commented after a second session of talks with Ahmed Shah Masoud, a mutahidin commander who has emerged after a string of victories as Afghanistan's most powerful rebel

"In the past we did not contemplate the formation of a mujahidin government." Mr. Wakil said. "Now it is on the agenda, and it is not far from possible and reality that it could

Mr. Masoud's forces, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, were poised about 60 kilometers (40 miles) north of the Afghan capital. But Mr. Wakil said, "I fully believe that the forces of brother Ahmed Shah Masoud will by no means attack Kabui."

Mr. Masoud, who fiercely resisted occupying Soviet troops in the 1980s, said he had forged an alliance, the Islamic Jihad Council, with three powerful military figures who defected with their troops and armor from the govern-

"Now I think a mujahidin government should come to power," said Mr. Masoud, whose alliance already controls most of northern Afghanistan and Kabul's airport.

State television reported Sunday that the eastern city of Gardez was no longer under Kabul's control after the local garrison commander struck an alliance with the mujahidin

Herat, a major city on the western border with Iran, came under mujahidin control on Friday. In a further tightening of the noose, the mujahidin news agency Midia reported from Pakistan that Jalalabad, the eastern gateway to Kabul, had also fallen. There was no immediate confirmation in Kabul.

The fafi of Jalalabad would be the second major Afghan city to fall since Major General Najibullah, the deposed president, tried to flee his besieged capital on Thursday. Kandahar in the south is apparently the only major city except Kabul remaining in government hands.
"Things are not moving," an Asian diplomat

commented. "They are hurtling."

Among the provinces to fall to the rebels on Sunday was Paktia and its capital, Gardez, General Najibullah's hometown, rebel and government leaders said. The others included Badakhshan and Samangan in the northwest; Wardak, west of Kabul; Nangarhar in the east. and Kandahar in the south, the former seat of

the Afghan monarchy. Diplomats said that after 14 years of war and million lives lost it appeared that the mujahidin, or at least a major part of their disparate forces, could take control of Kabul within days. Diplomats said four years of efforts by a United Nations special envoy, Benon Sevan, to

effect a peace plan appeared to be in vain. But Mr. Wakil insisted that he had discussed two

See KABUL, Page 5

the way to be the **Kabul's Confusion** Church Various, J leading as Character of the Confident Confident

Jode Foster, sho wonterly years of a war ignited by foreign powers that has reduced Afghani-Senior 17 Desi attent Jean Sebera is a move of a Africans are rushing to the out-Jean-Paul Belmondo in lent addition and perhaps in the end in the solid state of the soli accommodation occurred and family.

The ouster last week of President Najibullah, the last symbol and Nanomian, the man special of Afghanistan's devastating vessel of Afghanistan's devastating vessel of Afghanistan's devastating occupation by the Soviet Army during the 1980s, has cleared the way for what Afghans around the world have sought for several years a chance to forge a purely Afghan solution to their civil war. with a minimum of distortions imposed by foreign governments.

But while Afghans have longed to be left alone, they have also longed for peace. The situation now suggests that goal may be dif-ficult to achieve soon.

Although chaotic and certainly containing the potential for blood-shed, the advance of the Muslim majahidin to the perimeter of Ka-bul and the continuing talks bewen rebels and government gen-

erals inside the capital represent in effect the convening of a loose and dangerous kind of traditional Afghan assembly, or jirga, for centu-ries the vehicle for resolution of conflicts large and small in Af-

The biggest question now is how much blood will flow before the business is completed. For months before the sudden developments in

NEWS ANALYSIS

Kabul last week, the United Nations had been working to convene a more orderly traditional jirga in a European hotel.

Now the UN plan has been over-taken by events, and the Afghans who were to be involved are assembling on their own around Kabul, armed with weapons supplied by the former Soviet Union, the United States and other governments during the years of the Cold War.

The jockeying for position con-tinued as rebels loyal to the rival mujahidin leaders, Ahmed Shah Masoud and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, move toward Kabul amid reports of sporadic but inconclusive fighting and appeals by Afghans

See AFGHANS, Page 5



A convoy of Afghan rebels leaving the Pakistani border city of Peshawar on Sunday to join Islamic Party guerrilla forces entrenched near Kabul.

Kiosk

Libya Expels More Envoys

TRIPOLI (Renters) — Libfor-tat expulsion of foreign diplomats in its confrontation with the United Nations over its role in the destruction of

Libyan officials and diplomats said the Foreign Ministry had summoned heads of missons and told them the names and ranks of diplomats who had to leave the country. Belgum, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany. Hungary, Italy, Japan, Spain and Sweden have ordered out some Libyan diplomats under UN

General News

Use it or lose it is Volkswagen's approach to Eastern Enrope. Q & A. Page 2. Panama is no longer sure it wants U.S. forces to go home at the end of 1999. Page 3. Northeast Kenya is succumbing to a drought. Page 4. Japan suggested a compromise in the Kuril Islands dispute with Russia. Page 4. The Yugoslav Army attacked a western Bosnia city. Page 5.

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A German employers' spokesman warned high raises could provoke a recession. Page 7. Digital Equipment's revamp-ing threatens jobs. Page 7.

Rafsanjani's Challenge: Can He Change the Face of Iran?

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service TEHRAN - Hashemi Rafsanjani would like to be seen as a thoroughly modern smilah. The Iranian president studies economic issues

at least two hours a day, gets CNN in his office and speaks English perhaps even better than his Berkeley-educated brother. Although he holds the title of hojatolislam -- one rank lower than ayatollah - he sprinkles his speeches and sermons with

statistics, not quotations from the Koran. Like George Bush, he likes to cut through his administration's bureaucracy by picking up the phone, calling his ambassadors abroad and fellow heads of state like Turgut Ozal of Turkey and Helmut Kohl of Germany at odd hours of the day

"I believe he is the ideal, the model president for any country, not just Iran," said Mohammed Hashemi, the president's younger brother, who runs the country's official radio and television. "His ideal is to bring Iran to the highest level of its economic, industrial, and cultural potential. He's

in for the struggle."

If Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was the austere revolutionary determined to smash the old regime, President Rafsanjani is the state builder. just as determined to create institutions that will restore the country to a position of power in the

Interviews with close associates of the Iranian president before and after parliamentary elections on April 10 made it clear that Mr. Rafsanjani's most pressing goal was to convince the world that

he is a mature, reliable leader of a vital nation that is ripe for foreign investment and loans — one bent on meeting the economic needs of its people, not political expansion.

But it would be wrong to characterize Mr. Rafsanjani as a Western-style leader ready to cast off his clerical robes at the earliest opportunity.

His government is constrained by revolutionary purists who accuse it of betrayal. The regime has long been accused in the West of sponsoring terrorists, including the kidnappers of foreigners in Lebanon, although the intercession of Mr. Rafmjani is credited with helping to free the remain-

ing American hostages. Since he became president, perhaps thousands of Iranians have been executed, including drug offenders, opposition guerrillas, Communists,

Kurds, Bahais, even clerics. And his government has refused to rescind the death sentence imposed by Ayatollah Khomeini against the writer Salman Rushdie for supposedly blaspheming Islam in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

The tension in the Rafsanjani government between the impulses of extremism and moderation are perhaps best illustrated by the comments of the president himself.

In a sermon in December, Mr. Rafsanjani asked for "prudence" in domestic and foreign policy.
"so that we can have a presence and help people without being accused of engaging in terrorism. without anyone being able to call us fanatics." Yet, just last week, in an indication of the

See IRAN, Page 5

Outlook Dims on Trade Talks GATT Summit Unlikely to Break the Impasse

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Hopes have
faded for a major breakthrough
when President George Bush and

leaders of the European Community meet this week to discuss the stalemate in global talks to lower international trade barriers, according to U.S. and European offi-

Although some progress may be made on agricultural issues, they added, the chances for a wide-ranging deal are slim. Negotiators from the two sides met last week in London but were unable to resolve any of the pending issues, said Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative.

The negotiators have not scheduled further talks until shortly before their leaders meet Wednesday, an EC official said.

All of the key officials needed to international markets but might meeting Wednesday. Jacques De-lors, president of the EC Commiscurrently occupies the EC presi-

dency.

Another failure to strike a deal on agriculture would further hamper the five-year effort to broaden the free-trade rules of the 103-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. GATT rules cover most of the world's trade in manufactured goods, and the current talks would expand them to include agri-

culture and such services as banking, insurance, accounting and transportation. A collapse of the talks would not

draft a deal will be attending the also result in a rumous competition among governments to determine which could afford to spend the sion, will be in Washington with most on subsidizing farmers. But the Portuguese prime minister, An-ibal Cavaco Silva, whose country are increasingly worried that the are increasingly worried that the current round of talks, rather than collapsing, may simply drag on for so many years that countries begin ignoring them and gradually raise trade barriers. "The round can finish not with a

bang but with a whimper," said Mats Hellstrom, a member of the Swedish parliament, who heads the GATT agriculture committee. More likely than a breakthrough at the trade summit meeting this

week may be an agreement to limit government subsidies to the com-See GATT, Page 4 only slow the opening of these new

Bush Tightens Cuba Embargo, Restricting Ships By John E. Yang Washington Post Service KENNEBUNKPORT. Maine - President George Bush, seeking further to isolate Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader. from international commerce, has moved to limit the U.S. access of ships engaged in trade with Cuba. U.S. officials say they believe that further pressure on Mr. Castro now will be particularly effective since Cuba has suffered the loss of support from its patrons in Moscow. "We want

to strike while the iron is hot," one official said. "We are closer than ever to our goal of returning freedom to Cuba," Mr. Bush said in a statement Saturday. "Castro is on his own. Cuba has lost a source of economic and military

Subsidies from the Commonwealth of Independent States to Cuba this year total about \$65 million, according to U.S. estimates. That equals just 6 percent of the aid Cuba received from the Soviet Union in 1991 and only 2 percent of the 1990 aid level.

Mr. Bush directed the Treasury Department to require ships that trade with Cuba to have special licenses for entering American ports. U.S. trade with Cuba has been banned since Mr. Castro took power more than 30 years ago.

In addition to limiting international commerce with Cuba, the move is intended to curb the movement of Cuban-made goods to the United States through third countries, officials

Mr. Bush further instructed the Treasury Department to begin issuing licenses for the direct shipment of mailed packages from Miami to Havana. Currently, Cuba will accept packages from the United States only if they first pass through Mexico.

That measure is intended to limit Cuba's access to hard currency. Shipping mail through Merico costs \$27 a pound, some of which goes to the Cuban government, according to admin-istration officials. Shipping mail directly would reduce the cost to \$5 a pound, the officials said.

In Poland, a Lucrative Market in Babies

By Gabrielle Glaser

New York Times Service
WARSAW — Poland's opening to Westcm market forces has brought an imexpected side effect: a booming traffic in the country's blond, blue-cyed babies.

Since the fall of communism two years ago. Western embassies in Warsaw have reported a striking rise in the number of residence visas and passports granted to Polish infants

Polish officials say that many of the adop-tions are legal but that the black market is growing And participants in such transactions say some young mothers are being pressed to sign away the rights to their chil-

In some cases, officials say, poor pregnant women give up their babies in exchange for

money. But most often, they say, administrators of homes for single mothers, as well as the attorneys involved in the adoptions, re-

ceive in the tens of thousands of dollars. Reports that large amounts of money have changed hands in exchange for babies are not new in Eastern Europe or the Third World .: Romania became notorious for the practice after its 1989 revolution. But the issue is potentially explosive in Poland because the competition from foreigners keeps Poles from adopting Polish children and because some of the reported cases are linked to the Roman Catholic Church. Barbara Passini, director of the state-run adoption organization, the Children's Friendship Agency, said: "There many be

several hundred, several thousand, maybe

even tens of thousands of cases. There is no

"I hate to say it, but it seems to me that Poland has one of the most serious markets of white babies. It sickens me to use this term, but unfortunately it is the truth." Mrs. Passini said there was no way of knowing how many illegal cases there were

and added that throughout the 1980s, adop-

tions of Polish children by Westerners totaled less than 100 annually. But last year, for example, the U.S. Embassy granted American citizenship to 96 Polish children, a 40 percent jump from 1990. Swedish officials said there were 112 adoptions last year, while the French Embassy granted 115 passports and the Italians; 70. No one can say how many more children left without proper

Consular officials said they tried to make See ADOPT, Page 5



CHEERS FOR CHANGES IN RUSSIA — Supporters of the economic changes initiated by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia demonstrating Sunday in central Moscow. The crowd, estimated by the police at 50,000, condemned hard-line conservatives in parliament and called for a vote to increase Mr. Yeltsin's powers.

Volkswagen's Approach to Eastern Europe: Use It or Lose It

maker in Europe, recently announced crease their purchasing power.
that its chairman Carl Hahn would No. 4: There is a highly trained poputhat its chairman, Carl Hahn, would retire at the end of the year. Mr. Hahn spoke in Paris with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune about the economic and political changes sweeping through the auto industry and affecting the future of Eu-

Q. With Western Europe in the doldrums and economic reform under political attack in Eastern Europe, why is Volkswagen investing so heavily in

A. No. I: We have the opportunity of history. When you don't use it, you lose

No. 2: We are in search of additional capacity. We have an enormous backlog and recognize there is an enormous demand to satisfy our customers.

No. 3: We see in the medium term a new potential of 100 million customers in

Volkswagen AG, the largest auto- Central Europe, who eventually will in-taker in Europe, recently announced crease their purchasing power.

But we asked ourselves the question, European Community to negotiate limits.

What is the risk of not investing there? on Japanese imports?

lation with an enormous tradition in Czechoslovakia. They used to be the center of the Austro-Hungarian industrial capacity. Today and for the future, they will have very competitive cost strucrisk for us.

MONDAY Q&A

tures, which we badly need to compensate for high costs elsewhere in Europe. So there are a multitude of reasons for

Q. Has Germany become too expensive for your business?

A. We have not reduced our activity in Germany, but we have shifted our growth to other areas. We moved the factories to where the consumers are. And in doing so, we helped the consumer to develop his earning power.

Q. What are the risks of investing in Eastern and Central Europe?

A. There is in every expansion a risk.

And we found, on balance, that not inthe heartland of Europe with a low-cost production base next to our high-cost production base would be a much higher

We also see a government pursuing a sound economic policy. After all, this is a Harvard-trained government. So the risk. at the moment, is simply the normal risk of downturns. And to have these additional low-cost production bases will help us in the bad times.

Moreover, the expansion enlarges our base in Europe. It makes it wider, more solid, and it opens new markets. Q. What is the potential for the Japa-

nese automakers in Europe?

A. We don't think the Japanese will gain automatically in the countries opening up. All Europeans will defend their position, and I don't think anyone will roll over for them.

Q. Why, then, was it necessary for the

A. As a political precaution. I'm not vesting there and facing a competitor in sure we will have to use them, but they are there as a backup.

> Q. Others, however, contend that the expansion of the Japanese will lead to the consolidation of the European manufacturers or perhaps the elimination of at least one major producer. Why do you

disagree? A. You must not forget that overall economic growth will be bigger than expected due to the opening up of Central Europe. As a consequence, we have no reason for panic. The European single market will also give us an enormous advantage in lowering the cost of doing

Q. But in the United States, the Japanese have practically driven out many European automakers, including Volkswagen. Why won't that happen here?

A. Volkswagen and the other Europeans in the United States were only peripheral

American auto industry had a completely different product philosophy, and it was more open to the Japanese attack. And the Japanese attacked, originally, with extremely competitive, smaller automobiles that the Americans did not produce.

Q. On a more general topic, why has there been such a backlash in Germany against the European Union Treaty approved at Maastricht?

A. The German public is more sensitive about inflation than others and very sensitive about the Dentsche mark. Everybody is getting nervous thinking that the mark could be Europeanized.

And the European structure, even tailored after the German pattern, would be a structure where Germany would only be one among 12. So there is some apprehen-

But, overall, no country has benefited more than Germany from European unification. Consequently, I would say that we are all very much in favor of pursuing the goals set out at Maastricht.

Clinton's Aggressive Economic Agenda

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Bill Clinton says that if elected he will be "a different kind of president with a very different economic policy" from

By all accounts, he would be.
The Democratic front-runner wants to pull the U.S. economy in the direction of the managed capitalism found in Japan and Western

shaping industries and markets. He is offering a bundle of programs — from tax breaks for start-up businesses to a multibillion-dollar agency for commercial research to skills training for all U.S. workers - to

Europe, where governments play a larger role in

accomplish the transformation. "We need to put government on the playing field, not to manage or direct markets but mainly to help create markets," he said recent-

To his admirers in business and academia. the Arkansas governor is proposing a coherent national economic strategy to cope with the challenges of increased global competition, lagging productivity and a widening gap between the wealthy and other Americans.

To those supporters, he personifies the continning effort of intellectuals aligned with the party to find a middle ground between traditional tax-and-spend Democrats and laissez faire Republicans that makes economic sense

To his critics, the Clinton plan is simply another misguided effort to get government involved in making investment decisions best left to business and the marketplace.

In Mr. Clinton's view, the goal of government is to help create as many high-paying skilled jobs as possible. Education policy, tax incentives, subsidies and trade policy should be aimed at ensuring that companies place those jobs in the United States. The nationalities of companies creating such jobs, U.S. or not, is

Because his goal is to generate skilled jobs in engineering, computerized manufacturing and other high-tech fields, he stresses that the education must supply a trained work force.

Some of the most costly programs in Mr. Clinton's platform are in education. He would, for example, expand the Head Start program to include all 3- and 4-year-olds — an annual commitment of roughly \$4.5 billion.

The biggest price tag is for his National Service Trust Fund, a guaranteed college tu-ition plan, which would be repaid with either postgraduation earnings or by doing two years of public service work in areas like teaching police and child care.

By its sixth year, the college tuition scheme would cost a projected \$14 billion a year, an expense only partly eliminated by scrapping the \$6 billion-a-year federal student loan program. Mr. Clinton also proposes requiring firms to

fund for training. The 1.5 percent of payroll for training would not be an increase, but today 70 percent of the funds are spent on 10 percent of

the workers, mainly executives and managers.

Mr. Clinton's clearest industrial policy initiative is his recommendation for a multibilliondollar-a-year civilian version of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Formed in 1958 after the Soviet Union's Sputnik launch, the agency promotes defense-related technology. But it has also funded research with broad civilian applications, particularly com-

puter technology.

For a Democratic candidate, the handling of the federal budget deficit is viewed as a major test of economic competence. Mr. Clinton ada-mantly portrays himself as diverging from the party's big-spending reputation.
He proposes to divide the federal budget into

three parts: past, present and future spending.
The past budget includes interest payments on government debt and the costs of rescuing the savings-and-loan industry. The present budget includes current spending on programs like social security and defense. The future budget would be for investment in areas like education, highways and research.

His goal is to curb the past and present federal spending while doubling the share of the future investment to roughly 18 percent based, again, on the view that spending on things like infrastructure, education and reinvest up to 1.5 percent of their payrolls on training for all workers, or pay into a national ductivity and hence its living standards.

Poll Shows Texas Billionaire Running Just Behind Bush

WASHINGTON - Among informed voters, H. Ross Perot leads the Democratic frontrunner, Bill Clinton, and is within striking distance of President George Bush in the race for the White House, according to a new poll.

Among people who know that Mr. Perot is

considering running as a third-party candidate, Mr. Perot has 31 percent, to 26 percent for Mr. Clinton and 37 percent for Mr. Bush, according to the poll, published this week in U.S. News and World Report.

The magazine said Mr. Perot's strength came of just 20 percent of voters.

from people in the western United States, those earning \$50,000 a year or more and those with some college education.

According to a separate poll conducted for Newsweek magazine, Mr. Perot has the support

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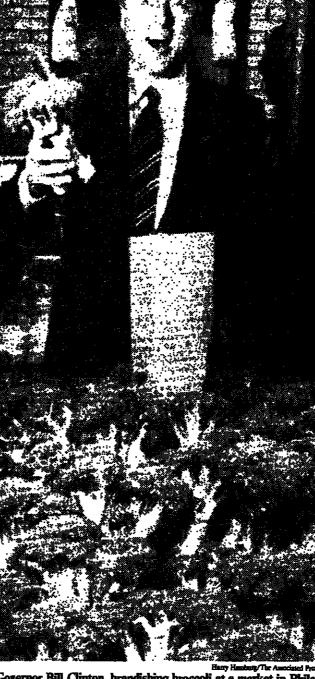
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Governor Bill Clinton, brandishing broccoli at a market in Philadelphia. Unlike George Bush, Mr. Clinton says he likes broccoli.

PEROT: Dangerous Wild Card

position to make another bid for the presidency in 1996, when the and the old-boy network."

wide open. Mr. Perot has already started reminding voters of the way he amassed his billions and took on General Motors Corp. by forcing his way onto its board of directors.

"When one considers President Bush's line that we've got the will but we don't have the wallet, well. Perot represents someone with both the will and the wallet - and the record as a problem-solver," said Kirk O'Donnell, a Democratic

The Bush camp's response forecasts how it might attack Mr. Perot. "Perot's got a lot of contradictions, liberal on some things, conserva-

(Continued from page 1) tive on others," a senior Bush aide two parties to amend their policies said. "He's not an anti-government nd tactics. figure. He's a guy who made most He could also put himself in a of his money off the government.

> Mr. Perot, who supports legalized abortion and gun control, could interfere with Mr. Clinton's plan to draw voters who are unhap py with Mr. Bush on social issues. Mr. O'Donnell said the challenge for Mr. Clinton was to "focus on becoming the candidate of change and not allow Perot to capture that mantle."

Bush campaign officials see Mr. Perot as a challenge in the Rocky Mountain region, where Mr. Bush has never been very strong. He is in an already muddled California race, and as a problem in his home state of Texas, which Mr. Bush can-

U.S. to Review Denials Of Disability Benefits

WASHINGTON - Reversing one of the most widely criticized policies of the Reagan administration, federal officials have agreed to reopen tens of thousands of cases in which the government denied benefits to people who said they could not work because of mental or physical disabilities.

People who prove they were wrongly denied benefits could receive substantial back payments, from \$3,000 a year to more than \$6,000 a year, for up to four and a half years of missed benefits.

The new policy is set forth in the proposed settlement of a lawsuit involving more than 200,000 people in New York state. Although the settlement applies only to New York residents, lawyers said it should set a

pattern for government conduct in other parts of the United States. The settlement affects those who were denied benefits at any point in the 11 years since the Reagan administration began a systematic campaign to purge the Social Security disability rolls. Benefits are supposed to be paid to people who cannot engage in any "substantial gainful-

The administration said its campaign was required under a 1980 law and was essential to control the cost of the rapidly growing disability program. The government contended that many beneficiaries were able to work, even though courts later found that thousands were helpless

because of severe physical or mental problems.

The Reagan administration's efforts to purge the Social Security rolls produced a flood of lawsuits, and many judges ruled against the govern-

By making substantial concessions in the proposed settlement, federal officials will avoid a court order that could have been more burdensome and more embarrassing to the government in this election year. President George Bush and the Social Security commissioner, Gwendolyn S. King, have repeatedly said their policies are "kinder and gentler" than those of the Reagan administration

WORLD BRIEFS

Yemeni Seizes 2 Saudis at Embassy

NICOSIA (Reuters) — A Yemeni gunman took the Saudi ambassador and his counselor hostage in the Saudi Embassy in San'a, Yemen on Sunday and threatened to blow up the building unless he was given Si

million, the Saudi Press Agency said. The agency said the man got past the embassy's Yemeni guards to into the ambassador's office and confronted the diplomats with a hand grenade and two pistols from his briefcase.

There has been strong anti-Saudi sentiment in Yemen in the pass following a sharp deterioration in relations between San's and River over the Gulf War. Yemen supported Iraq, and more than 850 to expatriate Yemenis were subsequently expelled from Saudi Arabia

Paris Revives AIDS Discovery Claim

PARIS (Reuters) - France's minister for research demanded Sund that the United States renegotiate an accord sharing incrative royals from the discovery of the AIDS virus in the light of new evidence. The minister, Hubert Curien, made the call after the newspand Liberation published what it said were the findings of a U.S. report on the

Liberation published what it said water the manufacture of No. 18 Million dispute over whether Professor Luc Montagnier of France or Dr. Robert Gallo of the United States first discovered the HIV virus.

Liberation said the report, by the National Institutes of Health's Office of Scientific Integrity, criticized Dr. Gallo for falling to acknowledge to French Pasteur Institute's role but cleared him of accusations that it is the property of the preport did not dispute the property of the preport of the property of the preport of the property of the prop knowingly plagiarized Dr. Montagnier's work. The report did not disputing Dr. Montagnier had been first to isolate the virus, Liberation and

Winnie Mandela's Alibi Questioned

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South African newspapers published fresh allegations against Winnie Mandela on Sunday that they said on doubt on an alibi she had given during her trial on kidnap and as

The Sunday Star and the Sunday Times said they had evident challenging Mrs. Mandela's defense that she was in the Orange Free Sme town of Brandfort when her bodygnards beat four youths at her home in Soweto in December 1988. Mrs. Mandela is on ball pending an appar against her conviction for kidnaping the four youths and acting as an accessory to the assaults.

She was acquitted of the more serious charge of direct assault, bec the judge took account of her alibit that she was in Brandfort at the time. But the Sunday Times said records kept by a Soweto doctor, Abu Barr Asvat, who was later numbered, showed that Mrs. Mandela gave the count the wrong date for a visit she had paid to him.

Rally in Taiwan Backs Direct Vote

TAIPEI (Combined Dispatches) — Thousands of protesters took to the streets Sunday calling for direct presidential elections, accessing the ruling Knomintaing of failing to back democracy in Taiwan.

About 10,000 marchers, carrying banners telling the government to be people make their own decisions, "took part in what is expected to be three-day protest organized by the opposition Democratic Programs.

For the Record

Chicago crews have finished plugging holes in a tunnel that raphine and flooded the city with millions of gallons of river water. Disting the water from the Loop district tunnel network could take weeks officials.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Seville Gets Expo '92 Ready to Open

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — Thousands of workers put the finishing touches on the pavilions of Expo '92 on Sunday ahead of the open Monday by King Juan Carlos I and Queen Solia.

Spain has invested \$10 billion in roads, bridges and other infinishing.

ture for the Expo, including construction of a high-speed train in connects Seville with Madrid. Because of threats by ETA, the arned Basque separatist group, the government has deployed 10,000 security personnel to guard the Expo site and thousands more to protect the acr

In Spain's North African enclave of Ceuta, hundreds of people was stranded for the second day Sunday when ferry workers stayed out a strike to protest the suspension of 24 workers, an employee said in

Algeciras, Spain.

(Rester)

Alitalia pilots plan a 24-hour strike on April 27, a union spokesman said over the weekend in Rome. Pilots want working conditions and pay brought into line with those of other major European airlines. (Rester)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Beliz, Benin, Britain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Camada, Central African Republic, Chad, Cerchoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Gibraka, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coss, Jamasca, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagazar, Malawi, Mali, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Niger,

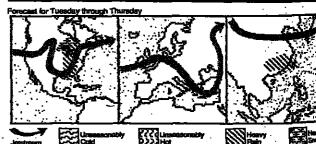
TUESDAY: Brazil, Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Iceland, Turkey.

FRIDAY: Cyprus, Patriopia, Greece, Israel, Lebenon.

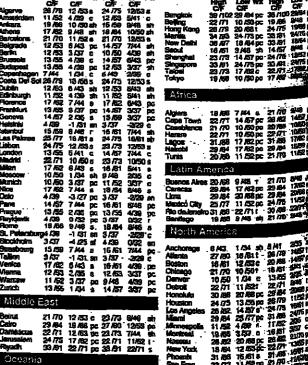
SATURDAY: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Macao, New Zealand, Ecaragua, Portugal, Swariland. Source: J.P. Morgus, Reuter: Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather



North America Showery rains will douse a broad area centered on the Great Lates Tuesday Into Wednesday. Strong thunderstorms may lit the southern states Tuesday. New York City will be mid and dry into midweek. Southern California will be div as well.

A few showers are thely Tuesday in Germany, and it may shower west to Paris. Mainty dry westirer is expected at midweek, in London, most of the time will be dry. There will be pierty of warming sunstine in Spein, Bally and southern France.



BRIEFS

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and Embassy in Sand and the building unless he was a few food Theore in difference. There's a difference, the embassy's Yemen guide but these days, "between being the few foods and being a scandal."

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UPDATE

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Gingrich, House Ethics Watchdog, Is Forced From Attack to Defense

By Peter Applebome
New York Thmes Service outrage, one of the more telling episodes is playing out here. Mr. Gingrich, who is under attack from his opponent in the Republican primary as a symbol of the bloated Washington establishment, is himself trying to avoid being engulfed in the bonfire he has done more than anyone

in Congress to ignite. Crisscrossing the newly drawn suburban district where he is running for the first time after seven terms in Congress. Mr. Gingrich is trying to persuade people in his overwhelmingly white district that he is not one of the bums voters seem intent on throwing out.

Congress who overdrew their accounts at the bank as part of a strategy intended to undermine the confidence in the chamber's Democratic leadership. The names of 252 current and 51 for-

mer members of Congress were disclosed "Those of us who are fighting for change and fighting for reform are going to survive," he said, "and we're going to

have to work pretty hard at it.' But after years of railing about ethics and accountability in Congress, Mr.

Using his perch as the minority whip he Gingrich faces a welter of questions led the battle to identify the members of about whether he has been practicing what he preaches.

> For instance, there is the now-defunct House bank, where his overdrafts included \$9,463 to the Internal Revenue Ser-

> There is also his decision this past week to stop using a Lincoln Continental lim-ousine and \$60,000-a-year-driver that came with his job as House minority whip, a perk his Democratic counterpart, David E. Bonior of Michigan, gave up

And Herman Clark, a former state repabout whether he has been practicing resentative who is Mr. Gingrich's Repubican challenger in a district almost certain to elect a Republican, is trotting out a laundry list of alleged insider abuses as part of an effort to tie Mr. Gingrich to the imperial Congress" he has helped de-

> They include overuse of House franking privileges, piling up special interest campaign contributions and running a secret political action committee.

"The man was elected in 1978," Mr. Clark said, "and since that time he has

become just another congressman, part of the inside-the-Beltway gang up there." Mr. Gingrich's main thrust for now is to try to differentiate himself from the rest of Congress, citing his role in bring-ing down the former House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, and in pushing for investigations of the House post office and disclosure of those who overdrew accounts at the House bank.

"I have a very clear tradition of trying to clean up the House," he said. "I think the average voter's more mature after they get through the first wave of anger than to say let's throw everybody out.



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THE GRANDS COLLECTED OF HOTELS

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National Institutes of Height?

National Institutes States in the U.S. Coccupied area bordering the U.S. Coccupied

But a number of Panamanian politicians and officials say they believe something will be worked out to keep some

"In private, the State Department implies another thing from what it says publicly," said Leo González, a legislator who supports keeping the bases.

"The State Department always says it's not going to do something until it decides to do it." Mr. González said. "A week before the invasion in 1989, it was saying

to be identified said both governments expressed "evidence of interest" in retaining at least some bases.

U.S. officials are reluctant to raise the issue. The 1977 Panama Canal Treaties state that the United States commits itself to turn over the canal and the adjacent land and properties before 2000 and that all U.S. troops will go.

The implementing legislation for the treaties gives the two governments the right to re-examine the question of the

tend to take the initiative.

Much of the interest in keeping the bases appears linked to concern about the job status of 5,400 Panamanian civilians who now work on the bases and the economic benefits for Panama from the jobs and from the spending of U.S.

General Joulwan's staff said the bene fits were conservatively estimated at \$264 million; Mr. González said he thought the

actual value to the Panamanian economy As things stand, both governments are

moving toward the complete turnover of the canal and the 500 square miles (1,288 square kilometers) surrounding it, including 4,800 structures on the 10 bases and other installations, on or before the 1999

man, J.J. Vallarino Jr., is working on legislation to govern development of what are being called the "reverted prop-erties." Mr. Vallarino said the area could be worth \$25 billion in market terms.



DEATH-PENALTY PLEA - Demonstrators in San Francisco, some carrying cardboard tombstones of prisoners executed in California, protesting Tuesday's scheduled execution of Robert Alton Harris, who was convicted of murdering two 16-year-old boys in San Diego in 1978.

Nation's Politest City

The 50,000 residents of Cheyenne. Wyoming, have the best manners of any city in the United States, according to Marjabelle Young Stewart of Kewanee, Illinois. She runs etiquette seminars for executives and polls traveling business people on which cities have the politest inhabitants.

Chevenne, Wyoming,

Second on the list of polite cities was Charleston, South Carolina. It was followed by Washington; Portland, Oregon; Seattle; Mobile, Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; San Diego; Denver, and

Pittsburgh.
Ms. Stewart said that when Cheyenne officials learned that their town had won, they put up a sign reading, "Cheyenne, Best-Mannered in America. All Clods

Leave Town by Sundown." Passengers arriving at the Chevenne airport are welcomed with peanut butter-chocolate chip cookies. Out-of-towners who park illegally don't get tickets — they get tongue-in-check warnings that hanging is the usual penalty.
But how did Washington, not-

ed for its high crime rate, come in third? Ms. Stewart said she was told that holdup men in the capital say, "Excuse me, but can l have your wallet?"

AMERICAN TOPICS

About People

Two years ago some students at Wellesley College objected to getting Barbara Bush as a commencement speaker, saying she had achieved nothing on her own. Mrs. Bush, who left Smith College to get married, spoke anyway and was well received. Now some Wellesley students are objecting to this year's choice, Hillary Clin ton, a Wellesley alumna (1969). The objectors say that in a presidential election year the choice could be interpreted as an endorsement of her husband, Bill, the leading Democratic candi-

Nancy Reagan says a nuclear protester's jostling her husband last week produced a sleepless night and bad memories of the 1981 attempt on his life. "I wasn't very happy about it," Mrs. Reagan said. Referring to attacks on the former president, she said, "I really think he's done this enough." She added, "I didn't sleep, but he feels fine."

The television comedian-commentator Jay Leno says of Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., who seeks the Democratic presidential

nomination: "Brown said that be is against the death penalty, except in certain cases. Like if the electric chair was solar-powered — that would be O.K."

Short Takes

To usher in the age of highdefinition television, or HDTV, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to give TV stations a second channel to broadcast in the new format, which promises pictures as crisp as those in a movie theater. This two-channel arrangement would be maintained during a 15-year transition period, starting as early as next year. Viewers could use one of today's sets or buy a new one for roughly \$1,000. After 15 years each station would be expected to relinquish one of its two

The City University of New York plans a major tuition increase next autumn, but with the rise goes a pledge that if freshmen make it to their senior year they may attend their last semester before graduation free. The free semester recalls the school's longstanding policy of no tuition fees

-by \$600, to \$2,450, and tuition for other students by \$350, to question whether a two-tier tu-ition is legal. \$2,200. Some officials, however, Texas is the only state that was once an independent country, right? Not since 1959, when Ha-

at all, which succumbed to bud-

getary exigencies in 1976. Chan-

cellor Ann Reynolds proposes raising annual freshman tuition

- not including room and board

waii became a state, says Alvin Keali'i of Bethesda, Maryland, in a letter to The Washington Post. Hawaii was an independent kingdom from 1810 to 1892. The National Pastime: Bill

Veeck, owner of various major league teams, once remarked, "Baseball is almost the only orderly thing in a very unorderly world — if you get three strikes, even the best lawyer in the world can't get you off." • Sparky Anderson, the Detroit Tigers man-ager, on going out to the mound to ask Jack Morris to hand him the ball, the traditional gesture when a pitcher is being relieved: "Jack used to break blood vessels in my hand when I'd go out to get

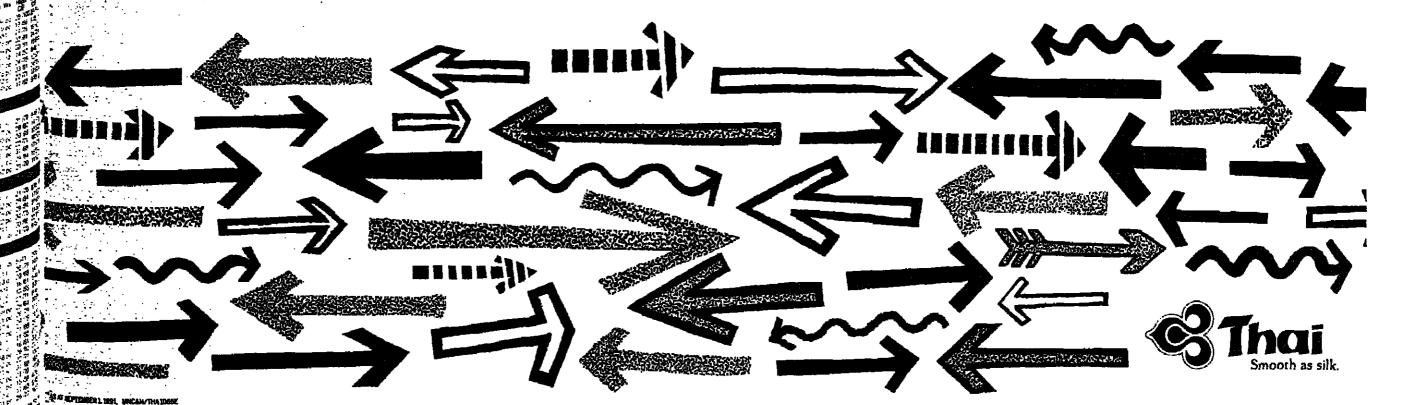
Arthur Highee

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An elderly woman praying during an Easter sunrise service in Seoul's Yoido Plaza on Sunday.

9 Slain in Philippine Easter

Violence Blackens Religious Fetes Around the World

ILIGAN, Philippines — A grenade explosion ripped through a Roman Catholic procession on Easter Sunday here in the southern Philippines, killing 9 worshipers and wounding 70, many of them children costumed as angels.

Gun battles or street violence also marred Easter observances in Yugoslavia, South Africa and part of the former Soviet Union, despite appeals for peace from church leaders and politicians.

In his traditional Easter message from St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican, Pope John Paul II prayed for peace and condemned war. He 02 W W6 new republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan.

Philippines police officials said Philippines police officials said is very joyous and altogether more an unidentified man turned a pre-

dawn celebration into a bloodbath when he tossed a grenade into a crowd watching a procession carrying statues of the resurrected Christ and the Virgin Mary. The dead included four children.

The explosion touched off panic among the estimated 7,000 worshipers, who ran for safety, trampling the dead and wounded, the Philippines News Agency reported.

In Jerusalem, thousands of Christian pilgrims turned out for the most festive celebration of Christ's resurrection in the five years of a continuing Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation.

"This year I saw so many more people than three years ago," said Father Louis, an Italian missionary from Tanzania, who was on his north of the Nagorno-Karabakh.

In South Africa, President Frederik W. de Klerk shared a podium with Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu leader. Mr. de Klerk appealed for peace to about a million black church members.

But in a township south of Johannesburg on Sunday, gunmen killed eight members of a family, Residents said that after the killings, African National Congress sympathizers attacked and killed a suspected member of the Zuhibased Inkatha movement.

According to TV reports in the former Soviet Union, more than 50 people died in recent Azerbaijani shelling of the predominantly Ar menian village of Maraga,

second pilgrimage to Jerusalem. "It And in Bosnia-Herzegovina, fresh fighting over the weekend dimmed hopes of averting civil war.

Fujimori Rival Seeks Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche LIMA - Vice President Maximo San Roman said

Sunday that he would form a rival government to oppose President Alberto Fujimori, who two weeks ago imposed military-backed one-man rule. Mr. San Roman, who returned late Saturday from

the United States, said Peru risked international isola-tion if it did not restore the government dissolved by Mr. Fujimori.

"If democracy is not restored, sanctions will be imposed," Mr. San Roman said. "Democratic nations support other democracies, not dictatorships."

On April 5, Mr. Fujimori suspended the constitu-tion, dissolved Congress and closed the judiciary. He said the courts and the legislature were blocking his plans to lift the country out of a deep recession, to combat the Shining Path guerrilla movement and to

crack down on drug traffickers.

Peruvian lawmakers meeting in secret since the legislature was shut down have declared Mr. Fujimori's post vacant and have chosen Mr. San Roman to

Mr. San Román, 46, said he would set up his own cabinet and on Monday would announce the date he

Foreign governments have suspended aid since the moves by Mr. Fujimori. The United States has frozen all future aid except food to nongovernment organizations.

Opinion polls show overwhelming support for Mr. Fujimori's plans to overhaul what he says was a do-nothing legislature and a corrupt judiciary. He has promised a speedy return to democracy.

João Clemente Baena Soares, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, will head a delegation to arrive Tuesday for talks with Mr. Fujimori and opposition leaders to push for the restoration of democracy.

In Washington, monetary sources said that Peru's austerity program had met the International Monetary Fund's goals for the first quarter, which could

help it obtain money from the lending agency.

Peru passed the IMF's test although it and other lending agencies have condemned the suspension of

If Peru continues to meet its goals for several more quarters and makes its loan repayments, it will be eligible to receive fresh funds from the IMF and the World Bank, the sources said.

GATT: Prospects for a Breakthrough Have Dimmed

(Continued from page 1)

mercial aircraft industry, U.S. and European officials said. A draft pact reached on March 31 has been out on hold because of a dispute over subsidy levels approved informally by negotiators.

The talks Wednesday will follow the quiet passing on Sunday of yet another GATT deadline.

Arthur Dunkel, the director-general of the GATT secretariat, had called for the five-year negotiations to end by Easter after trade officials missed his deadline in mid-

The negotiations were originally scheduled to end in December 1990, and then in December last year. Mr. Dunkel said last week that he would give up on setting

Even a modest breakthrough this week seems likely only if the White House steps into the negotiations and orders a few concessions on farm subsidies that U.S. negotiators have been refusing to make, Republican strategists said.

Such a move has been discussed repeatedly among Mr. Bush and

president appear to be accomplish-ing something in trade talks. Some White House officials, par-

ticularly at the National Security Council, have become increasingly concerned that an impasse in the talks could imperil progress al-ready made on such issues as allow-ing Western banks to do business in Third World countries.

But Mrs. Hills ruled out U.S. concessions on the two most contentious issues. One involves whether to restrict the tonnage of subsidized farm exports as well as the money spent on subsidies. The other involves whether to allow European countries to raise tariffs on some agricultural imports if they lower tariffs on other farm prod-

With a breakthrough on agriculture, she said, the talks could move

"If the parties work with energy and goodwill," Mrs. Hills added, "I could see within six to eight weeks we could have an agreement com-

But other trade officials on both

European leaders. If that move was sides of the Atlantic are less optimade this time, it would offer the political advantage of making the as long as five months to resolve complex technical disagreements on how much manufacturing tariffs should be reduced and whether telephone equipment markets

should be opened.

Mrs. Hills blamed the Europeans for the impasse last week in London. She said that the EC's 12 member nations were still divided over what their priorities should be.

One European official said that EC trade ministers had given their negotiators a long and specific list of objections to the draft text now under negotiation.

The same European officials have also overseen the talks on commercial aircraft subsidies. At issue is the extent to which governments may help aircraft manufacturers indirectly, mainly through military and research contracts that produce technology with commer-

cial applications. European and U.S. negotiators have hardened their stances following press accounts of the dispute, and the issue increasingly appears in need of a political solution, offi-

Drought Turns Hope to Dust in Northeast Kenya

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Past Service

KARGI, Kenya - The 12 women, barefoot under a scorching midday sun, stood in a ragged semicircle outside the mud-andhatch hut. Their rhythmic clapping and chanting might have been a song of joy; instead, they were exhorting the bearded elders to use their influence with the gods to ward off cross-border bandits threatening to steal the villagers' remaining livestock.

About a mile away, a 28-year-old nomad named Guturo Ilmanyori was keeping a watchful eye over the last of the village's camel flock. In just two months, he has seen 17 of the animals die from dehydration. Eight of his own camels have been lost, and two of his five remaining camels are sick with disease. There is water farther north, closer to the border with Ethiopia. But that is bandit territory and must be avoided. So the

Members of Kenya's tiny Rendile tribe are among the hardest-hit victims of the most gustine said.

devastating drought to strike this country's barren northeastern region since 1984, Already, the drought has killed thousands of camels and cattle and has caused widespread hunger in some remote districts. It also is threatening the way of life of the Rendile, a nomadic tribe whose members measure wealth and prestige by the size of their herds. "If they lose their animals, they lose their identity," said the Reverend Muddu Augus-

tine, a Roman Catholic priest in Kargi.

"Somebody with 200, 300 head of cattle now

Without their cattle and camels, the nomads have no hides, meat or milk to trade or sell for food, and they subsist on emergency relief supplies from international agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, and from Catholic missions in the area.

Here in Kargi, the priest and the village chief estimate that 58 percent of the children are malnourished, with 41 percent severely

"There is a danger of death," Father Au-

The drought in Kenya's northeast was preceded by below-average rainfalls since early 1991. There has been no coordinated government effort to alleviate the suffering. "We are asking for famine relief," Father

Electricity rationing is in effect in Nairobi because of disruptions in the hydroelectric supply because of low rainfall, with most neighborhoods having electricity turned off for six hours each day. The rationing also is having a dramatic impact on Nairobi's in-dustrial output, with factories shutting down for half of the workweek for half of the workweek.

Kenya's opposition politicians have accused the government of having failed to plan properly for the crisis.

Oginga Odinga, interim chairman of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, said that backup thermal and gas turbine plants in south Nairobi and Mombasa were supposed to provide backup generation, but that the plants had not been maintained

A similar drought in Africa's southern region — described as the worst in this can may — has wiped out crops in South Africa and Zimbabwe, while forcing electricity retioning and emergency transmission of Domer from Zaire. An estimated 115 million people are affected by that drought, which has received widespread publicity.

The drought in northeastern Kenys, which also is affecting parts of southern Saden —

also is affecting parts of southern Sudan and Ethiopia, seems less severe only because the

isolated region is less densely populated. The inhabitants here are primarily nomadic here ers such as the Rendile and the Sambura.

One member of the Sambura tribe, in the village of Loyangalani, said he had only h cattle left from a herd that numbered " many." Now he is worried that he can a longer support his two wives and five chil dren, who have moved down from the more tains to seek refuge and food handouts in the

village center.

"We are afraid the children might die," is said. "Maybe we will all die. But we will a least be here together, with others."

Japan Spells Out Compromise on Kurils

By T.R. Reid

TOKYO - Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe has suggested that a significant compro-mise may be in the works to end the 47-year-old territorial dispute between Japan and the former Soviet Union over the Kuril Islands.

Mr. Watanabe said Japan might agree to an immediate return of two of the four islands, off Japan's northern coast, if there were a promise that the rest would be returned at a fixed date in

He said Saturday that Japan had suggested such an approach in talks with Russian officials and that the offer was under consideration in Such a compromise would mean that Japan

could play a full role in the Group of Seven industrialized democracies' joint aid plan for the former Soviet republics.

Japan has been rejuctant to offer aid, regarding it as a potential bargaining chip to regain

A resolution would also clear the way to a peace treaty for the only World War II combat-

The disputed Northern Territories, as Japan refers to the Kurils, extend northeast from Hokkaido toward Siberia's Kamchatka Peninsula. The closest of the Russian-held islands is less than a mile from the Japanese coast,

The Kurils are mountainous, cold and remote, but they are set amid one of the Pacific's premier fishing grounds. Japanese have lived on the islands and fished the waters for at least 300 years.

That came to an end in August 1945, a few days after Japan surrendered at the end of World War II, when the Soviet Army arrived and ordered the 17,000 islanders to leave. Ever since. Soviet patrol boats have prevented the Japanese from returning to their homes and from fishing off the islands.

For both countries, the dispute now mainly ems to be one of principle.

Given the current economic straits of the former Soviet republics, the Russians have

ants that have yet to sign one, so they could looked to their wealthy neighbor for major

Tokyo is feeling pressure from the rest of the developed world to help the Russians. But on a political level here, no Japanese government could approve a large aid grant without a breakthrough on the territorial dispute. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia will visit

Japan in September. As long ago as 1956, there was talk of a "two islands plan," in which the then-Soviet side would return two of the four Kurils to Japan.

Tokyo rejected the idea. But on Saturday Mr. Watanabe said Japan would be willing to accept a modified version of that approach, as long as there was a promise that the two remaining islands would eventual-ly be returned to Japanese control.

The basic plan that Mr. Watanabe mentioned calls for Japan to gain immediate control over the two smaller islands in the group. Russia would then acknowledge Japan's right to own the other two, but would continue to govern them for a set number of years before returning full ownership to Japan.

China Population At 1.158 Billion

BEIJING — China's population reached 1.158 billion at the safet 1991, the Xinhua news agency and Sunday. The national birth rate las year was 19.68 per thousand, the State Statistical Bureau said, with about 1.25 million fewer Chinese born in 1991 than in 1990,

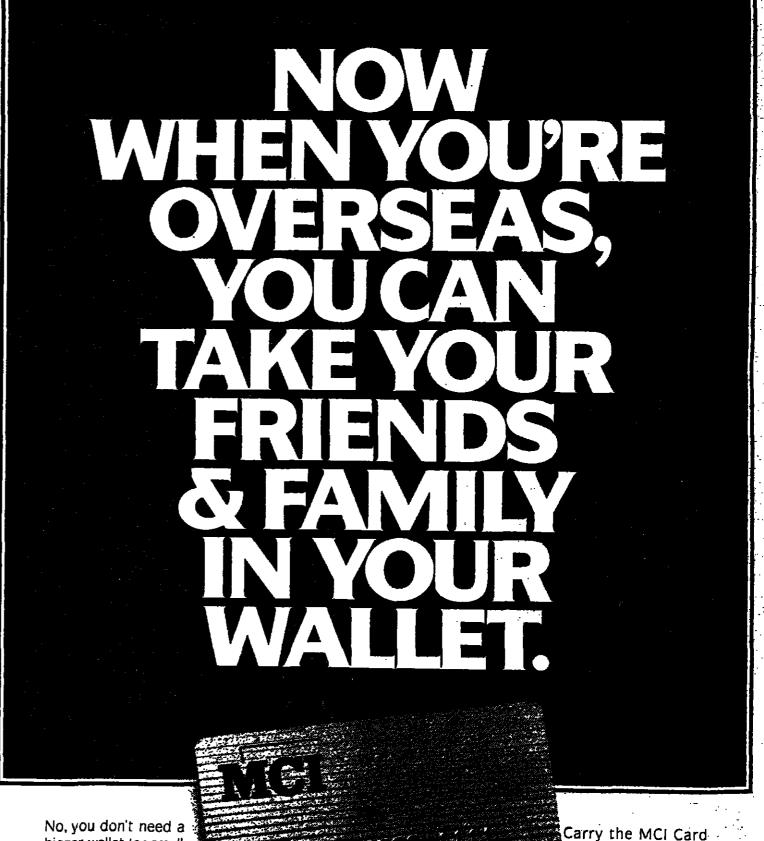
China's strict birth control pos. cies kept 1991 population growth under state-set limits in all cities and provinces except Tibet and the southwestern region of Guenga State Statistical Bureau figure

Officials at the State Family Planning Commission warned however, that China faced a post "baby boom" this year became 123 million women are entering their prime child-bearing age of 23 to 29, an increase of 16 percent over the 1985-90 period.

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Want a Used Communist Truck? Come See 'Crazy Gerhard' at His Baltic Sea Lot

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China Populatio

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The officials confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that both Syria and Bangladesh had taken possession that both Syria and Bangladesh had taken possession that been told.

Astronomy that the transfer of the vehicles after being permitted by Saudi Arabia to use them as part of the U.S.-led coalition against that the transfer of the U.S.-led coalition had not the confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that both Syria and Bangladesh had taken possession to use them as part of the U.S.-led coalition against the transfer of the U.S.-led coalition had not the confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that both Syria and Bangladesh had taken possession to use them as part of the U.S.-led coalition against the transfer of the U.S.-led coalition had not the confirmed to the confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that both Syria and Bangladesh had taken possession to use them as part of the U.S.-led coalition against the confirmed to the confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that the confirmed to the confirmed a Los Angeles Times report that the confirmed to the co

At first, Germany's military was curious: Finally they could examine every product of the eastern war machine. But Bonn's experts, along with their NATO allies, quickly concluded that most of what the Soviet bloc had produced was either not up to smulf or was incompatible with Western products.

And the windfall of military materiel came at the worst possible time, just as Germany, like the United States and other countries in Europe, was scrapping huge volumes of its own equipment and weaponry in compliance with arms reduction treaties.

So former East German bases, like this one

Army — teas of thousands of tanks, fighter on the Baltic Sea coast where Wernher von planes, vehicles and smaller weapons, as well as 300,000 tons of ammunition.

Said. The East German national seal on the door comes at no extra charge.

Said. The East German national seal on the Braun developed the V-2 rocket for the Wehrman of the stuff. macht, have been converted into sales and storage depots.

> Every day, Mr. Ballschmieter said, as many as 100 customers drop by his Materiel Depot Service firm to kick a few tires (carefully many of them are flat) and pick up a few deals (trucks are selling for as little as \$400). About 3,000 trucks have been sold since the gates opened last August and 5,000 remain on the lot, with more arriving every day.

> "Prices are not high," Mr. Ballschmieter said. "You just look the truck over and make an offer. We don't usually say no."

Fairly recent German-built trucks in good running order are going for \$2,000 to \$2,500, he at the German-Austrian border, the trucks

Germany is eager both to unload the stuff and worried that the sales could fuel criticism that Bonn is too lax about foreign nations stocking their military depots.

The role German companies played in building up Iraq's nuclear and chemical industries, as well as Turkey's use of East German tanks which Bonn had given to its NATO ally - against its Kurdish minority, have made German officials particularly sensitive to the idea that the country might be carelessly distributing East German materiel.

Earlier this month, German authorities seized 33 former East German military trucks

were marked with Red Cross symbols, but customs officials believed they were headed for Croatia.

Two days later, nearly all of the trucks were released after Bavarian prosecutors said they had insufficient evidence that the trucks were going to be illegally exported. Only two of the vehicles, including one outlitted with machinegun mounts, were confiscated; their drivers were charged with violating export laws.

Germany already has netted about \$80 million from sales of East German materiel to NATO allies and other friendly countries. More than 70 countries have expressed interest in equipment produced by what was reputed to be the East bloc's most advanced economy. Germany will spend nearly \$100 million to More than 4,000 jobs have been created as private firms win contracts to dismantle and discard 15,000 tanks and artillery pieces as well

as 223,000 tons of munitions. Some of the trucks stored here are to be given away to former Soviet republics for civil use and others are being donated to East German cities for their road and construction depart-

But most are being sold to individuals for private use, Mr. Ballschmieter said, with a few going to collectors.

Spare parts are a problem, Mr. Ballschmieter said, because there are none. But buying an extra truck or two should cover any potential junk military equipment this year and will inproblems, he added, hopefully.

A Tangled Tale of Weaponry

Inquiry Into Whether Saudis Shifted U.S. Arms to Syria

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

Washingt

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The bad head head head he have to determine that the transfer of the commission and the circumstances, find out what equipment, and what he circumstances, find out what equipment, and what he circumstances are provinged is justified. the "225 from" this year he circumstances, find out what equipment, and what is justified prime while-bearing up the circumstances were, whether a reprime all is justified, and then determine the appropriate remedy."

The newspaper said it based its report on classified the 1933-10 period

Mr. Mitchell also criticized a recent decision by Syria and Bangladesh.

China to deny visas to two U.S. senators, David L.

Burea, an Oklahoma Democrat, and Claiborne Pell, he was asked whether the United States allowed the Democrat of Rhode Island. The refusal, he said on the secret shipments.

television show, "is further evidence of the arrogance of the Chinese government and their knowing that no matter what they do, the president's not going to react. It is further evidence of the total failure of President

Bush's policy toward China."

Mr. Mitchell said that he and other lawmakers would again seek to end China's most-favored-nation trading status with the United States.

■ U.S. Prods Syria

The Los Angeles Times reported from Kennebunk-

The Bush administration is employing diplomatic pressure to urge Syria to return the U.S.-made military

acquiesced in the arrangement and had protested the Syrian action. They also said that the vehicles were trucks and were not subject to a U.S. law prohibiting

the transfer of weapons to third parties. Mr. Bosh denied separately that his administration had authorized the transfers from Saudi Arabia to



A Finn getting his hair cut by a fellow soldier at their United Nations base at Zagreb airport.

Yugoslav Forces Pound Bosnia City

The Serb-led Yugoslav Army pounded the western city of Mostar with artiflery and shells after Muslim forces ignored an ultimatum to people were killed and 100 woundpilots, the Serbian-based Tanjug

press agency reported. were in flames and shells were nia-Herzegovina. landing near a sports stadium and A special European Community landing near a sports stadium and university buildings, but that many of the city's more than 100,000 inhabitants were in shelters.

Sarajevo radio and Croatian raslav Army shelled them. The radio

reports could not be confirmed. roups: Serbs. Croats and Muslims. Serbs want their areas to remain part of Yugoslavia, while the Muslims and Croats, who supportup the republic.

despite foreign governments' accu-

sations that it is interfering in Bos-SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina by siding with na — Yugoslav armed forces attacked a large city in western Bos-nia-Herzegovina on Sunday, and According to the radio, riv nia-Herzegovina on Sunday, and According to the radio, rival battles flared in other parts of the Muslims. Croats and Serbs waged former Yugoslav republic, which mortar and machine-gun battles in dimmet hopes of preventing civil the northern towns of Derventa and Bosanski Samac, and Muslims used 80 streetcars to surround the television center in Sarajevo.

Clashes flared after at least 12 hand over two Yugoslav Air Force ed on Saturday in fighting in the republic. A medical official said Sunday that 200 people had been Army sources confirmed the re- killed and that 1,100 were missing port. Tanjug said that apartments after six weeks of fighting in Bos-

representative, Colin Dovle, said the EC could reconsider its participation in peace talks with the eth-nic rivals if the fighting continued.

dio reported that Yugoslav Air
Force jets bombarded Croatian potwo-month talks on Bosnia-Herze-The EC's withdrawal from the sitions near Neum while the Yugo- govina's future - which are separate from EC talks with the six former and remaining Yugoslav re-Bosnia has three major ethnic publics - would be a big blow to hopes of ending the bloodshed.

The United States has stepped up efforts to avert a war. It sent the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of ed independence, oppose breaking state, Ralph R. Johnson, to Bosnia-Herzegovina over the weekend to The army went on the attack express support for President Alija

KABUL: Rebels Extend Control (Continued from page 1)

variants with Mr. Masoud - the UN plan under which a neutral 15man council would be set up, and formation of a majahidin-led gov-

Meeting in Pakistan, meanwhile, leaders from 10 Afghan rebel groups agreed on Sunday to form an interim council to negotiate with the remnants of the Kabul govern-DO:L

A Pakistan Foreign Ministry. spokesman said there was general agreement on an orderly transfer of

But the most hard-line fundamentalist rebel faction, the Islamic Party, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatur, rejected the plan.
"We don't see any prospect for a

ion. "It is not a joke. Either the

London Leads As Europe's Crime Capital

LONDON -- London is the crime capital of Europe, according to a survey conducted for The Independent on Sun-

it forme that London had the highest total number of crimes although Berlin had a higher rate of violent crime. Burgiaries and car crimes were particularly high in Lon-don. There were 60.2 serious

property crimes per 1,000 population in London in 1990, compared with 45 in Paris and The study is based on crime taustics for 1990 from the 12nation European Community.

the latest year for which com-

plete figures were available.

government in Kabul surrenders or Seeking Solution we will attack."

The fundamentalist rebels want

a greater say in the composition of any interim council. They are also warning of a showdown with Mr. Mason

Mr. Hekmatyar's forces are concentrated south of Kabul, Mostly Pashtuns, the traditionally dominant ethnic group in Afghanistan. they are bitter enemies of Mr. Masoud, a Tapk from the north. The government said Vice Presi-

dent Abdul Rahim Hatif, a non-Communist, had been appointed acting president. It was not clear if Defense Minis-

ter Mohammed Aslam Watanjar was still in office. But the tank in which he led the 1978 Communist takeover was removed from its solution," said Mr. Hekmatyar's place in front of the presidential

The government appealed to Mr. Hekmatyar to join the peace talks.
"Nobody should be left out of the peace process," Mr. Wakil said. Embassies in Kabul continued with plans to evacuate women and children. Shops were shuttered early Sunday evening and streets emptied as a 9 P.M. curfew drew near.
Vijay Sethi, a Hindu money changer at the Kabul bazaar, did not appear worried about the pros-

city.

"They're already here," he said. About two hours after dark on Sunday, the roar of what were apparently heavy missiles being launched could be heard in the center of Kabul.

It was the first heavy outgoing fire heard in the capital since Wednesday, when the government pounded the southern district of Maidan Shah with rockets, apparently to stop an advance by Hekmatyar. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

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AFGHANS:

(Continued from page 1) and Western governments for peaceful settlement.

Mr. Masoud has ordered his estimated 15,000 fighters, as well as allies among Afghanistan's ethnic militia forces, to form a ring around Kabul and protect it from any assault by Mr. Hekmatyar, according to a Masoud spokesman in Pakistan.

Mr. Masoud, an ethnic Tajik who controls a large swath of northern Afghanistan, has also sent a radio message to fellow rebel leaders in Pakistan, asking them to form an interim government quickly because "the situation is getting out of control."

Kabul remained calm on Sunday, reports from the capital said. While the ar estions to be decided around Kabul are old ones, the forces in a position to influence the outcome are new ones empowered by Afghanistan's recent war. Mr. Masoud and Mr. Hekmatyar, for example, are engineers by training and have no traditional claims to authority, such as tribal or family

As Afghanistan returns to its historical struggles, these leaders whose legitimacy stems from their weaponry and reputations for prowess against Soviet troops must pects of rebels taking charge of the reckon with mibal leaders whose ancient authority is unquestioned

An example of these convoluted conflicts surfaced along the Paki-stan-Afghan border, where members of General Najibullah's Ahmadzai tribe vowed to storm Kabul and rescue the president to preserve tribal honor.

DHAKA, Bangladesh - Twen-ty-four people died and 11 were critically injured when a truck overturned on a highway in central Mymensingh, the BSS news agency reported Saturday.

IRAN: President Rafsanjani Strives to Convince World He's a Thoroughly Modern Mullah

(Continued from page 1) continuing political risks of being too closely aligned with the West, Mr. Rafsanjani said in his Friday sermon: "The West is drumming up confusion and pandemonium in their ewspapers by saying that after these elections, the government of Iran will become

more and more Westernized. That is a lie." Elected to a four-year term as president in 1989 with 95 percent of the vote, Mr. Rafsanjani appears to be headed toward another major electoral victory in parliamentary votine, in which he engineered the candidateselection process to exclude some of his most troublesome opponents.

runoff, he will enjoy a clear majority in the countries but has failed to attract much for- American envoys had been rebuffed. They legislature, a development that will present eign investment or many foreign loans.

him with a strong mandate to pursue his Mr. Rafsanjani. 57, is an agile politician gesture of friendship, but Iranian security changes and the most important challenge of who speaks like the people, not like the men "got hungry and ate the cake," he joked his political career.

to obliterate the revolutionary process or to make it fade away."

"So many changes have occurred so far, jole, amuse, lecture, threaten, and sway. He nd more major things are yet to come," said Mohsen Adeli, the American-educated director of the Central Bank and a close ally of Mr. Rafsaniani. "Of course, it depends on how society can absorb it, and the more it can, the more we will introduce our policies." A senior official in another ministry put it

more bluntly. "The country has become corrupt and the people are losing their spirit," the official said. "They have sacrificed for too long. Rafsanjani is the last chance."

To date, the results of Mr. Rafsanjani's efforts have been inconclusive. Since the end of the Gulf War, his country has re-estab-If the results of the recent first round of lished or improved relations with a number prayers the next day, saying that the arms the elections are echoed in next month's of European, Middle Eastern, and Asian were needed for the war effort, but that the enemy of Mr. Rafsanjani, who, in a news

sometimes seems to feel confined in his clerical garb, pushing his turban back on his forehead and pulling up the sleeves of his robe as if they somehow constrain him. He has been known to burst into tears in midsermon, as he did when he spoke about Iraq's use of chemical weapons during the long border war.

Perhaps his most adroit maneuver came illegal American arms sales to Iran, a revelation that was just as embarrassing for Tehran principle that Islam has no borders.

channels with the Americans was a close relative, by many accounts his nephew Ali Hashemi Bahramani.

According to Ataollah Mohajerani, an aide to Mr. Rafsanjani, the clearest example of his pragmatic approach to policy was Iran's neutrality in the Gulf War and its aftermath. Even when Iraq attacked rebels in the Iraqi city of Kerbala, one of the holiest the day after a little-known Beirut newspa- centers of Shiite Islam, slaughtering resiper in November 1986 broke the story of the dents and damaging the sacred shrines, Iran did not intervene, despite the revolutionary

as it was for Washington.

One of his biggest challenges will be to satisfy hard-liners like Ali Akbar Motaconference in early April, referred to those favoring an "open-door policy and free-market system" as "rightists" who "either want

ADOPT: West's Demand for Babies Fuels Lucrative Polish Black Market U.S. and Vietnam Start

sure that legal requirements were Baranski said, he has received sevfollowed, but they acknowledged that certain improprieties, such as anonymous, from women throughthe giving of large sums in expossible to police.

In-depth reporting on this subject has been done by Nie, a weekly journal run by Jerzy Urban, the spokesman of the former Communist government. Although several newspapers have written about the issue, most have shied away from the church's role, which Nie has

anski wrote about one young woman in the city of Lublin who gave her unborn child up for adoption to an American couple in December 1993 after she was pressed by the Polish family is eating bananas everage for her in the medican couple in the medican couple in December 1993 after she was pressed by the Polish family is eating bananas everage for her in the medican couple in the result of the medican couple in the medican couple in the result of the medican couple in the property of the medican couple in the result of the result of the result of the result o nuns who were caring for her in a ery day, this will go on," she said. would be."

church home for single mothers. Since the article appeared, Mr. eral dozen letters, most of them ge for bables, were nearly in-

run homes. young woman, who was not identified, said that the mother superior of the home received up to \$25,000 for each baby boy and \$15,000 for each baby girl.

misery climb out of every window. What kind of countries give up A spokesman for the Polish epis-

A 28-year-old Lublin woman told of her treatment at the churchrun home named in the Nie article five years ago, when she was preg-According to the Nie article, the nant with her son, whom she is

Mrs. Passini said she expected she said. "Then I became a second- was a very bad article about us," such transactions to increase. "We class citizen. I had to share a room In a recent article, Marek Bar- live in a country where poverty and with three other girls — all of us moral discomfort. I cannot give were keeping our babies - and Sister would wake us in the middle

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Two visitors driving a foreign car copate, the church's headquarters, went to the home not long ago. The declined to comment on the mother superior at the home. Sister church's role in foreign adoptions. Benigna, greeted the visitors with blessings and proudly displayed her papal award for "defending life," an honor Pope John Paul II

bestows on anti-abortion crusaders

in his native Poland.

'How can I help you, dears?" she "I was treated very well and with said, offering tea. When they said compassion until it became clear I that they were journalists, Sister was not going to give up my child." Benigna rose to her feet. "There she said. "It has given us great

She acknowledged having

Major Search for MIAs

HANOI - The United States and Vietnam announced the launching Sunday of their largest joint effort to account for missing American servicemen, involving 58 U.S. military experts and 75 Vietnamese working over two-thirds of

the country. The search is the 17th since joint operations began in 1988, but the first since the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Richard H. Solo-mon, visited here in March and obtained a five-point pledge from Hanoi to cooperate in the search. The Defense Department lists 2,266 Americans as unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, including

1,665 in Vietnam.

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you write, the quicker you'll start saving.

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Herald Eribune.

How Much Aid for Russia?

Russia's political crisis seems to have abated, and President Bons Yeltsin's government has overcome the most serious challenge so far to its painful economic reforms. There is no question that the reformers, as they struggle to stabilize employment and production. are being greatly strengthened by the promise of substantial foreign aid.

The strains on the Russians over the winter have been enormous, as the prices of many household staples tripled or quadrupled. A political reaction was inevitable. The recent Congress of People's Deputies turned sharply against the government. But now. after much intense parleying, a compromise has emerged. The congress has voted again, this time to hold its anti-reform amendments in abeyance and to leave the government in place, pushing a democratic Russia toward free markets. The West needs to keep this in mind as an example of the healthy influence that the prospect of foreign aid can exert.

How much aid? Early this month President George Bush and the heads of other rich countries pledged a package of \$24 billion -\$6 billion to stabilize the ruble and \$18 billion in aid to carry Russia to the end of this year. The International Monetary Fund is emerging as the central architect of this operation, and it says that the other 14

former Soviet republics will need an additional \$20 billion to carry them through the year. And beyond 1992? It is reasonable to suppose that the 15 republics together will require more than \$100 billion in foreign funding during the next four years.

That is not an impossible figure. It represents the amount of financing that Russia and the other republics will need to buy enough imports to get their economies growing. But it does not have to be entirely public money. Over time, if the aid is successful, an increasing amount of that financing will be private investment.

But why any public money at all? It comes down to the coldest kind of selfinterest on the part of the donors. The IMF points out that economic growth in the 15 republics will mean greater economic growth worldwide. The republics are already major producers of commodities that the world needs - the list begins with oil and gas. If growth generates the money with which to buy, they will become a huge market for Western exports. American aid to Russia and its neighbors is an investment not only in their prosperity but - like the Marshall Plan a generation ago - in American prosperity as well.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Last Cat's-Paw War

regime in Kabul, not just a war but an era has ended. Afghanistan was one of seven devastating cat's-paw wars, all fought in impoverished Third World societies, between belligerents backed by either Moscow or Washington. As the last of these proxy battles gutters out, Americans are left wondering whether they should still care.

Consider Afghanistan. Its politics were messy, ethnic and nonaligned until 1978, when an ultraleftist faction seized power. A conservative tribal rebellion followed, and in 1979 Soviet troops poured in to save a Marxist client regime. Thus began a bloody stalemate that cost two million lives and turned one of every three Afghans into refugees.

Washington seized the moral high ground by working with Pakistan to smug-gle arms to Afghan "freedom fighters" opposing Soviet occupiers. But what is right in principle may backfire in practice: Too much aid was diverted to anti-Western zealots who despised democracy.

Hence the likelihood of more bloodshed now that President Najibullah's Soviet-installed regime has collapsed. Fundamentalists like Gulbuddin Hekmaryar reject a United Nations plan for holding elections and gird for rule-or-ruin war. His chief opponent

is the formidable guerrilla warlord Ahmed Shah Masoud, an ethnic Tajik. Since tribal lines cross frontiers, the conflict may spill into Pakistan and former Soviet republics.

Cat's-paw wars do not begin or end tidily. Recall Viernam's invasion of Cambodia (1978); the civil wars that erupted in Angola and Mozambique (1975); the leftist putsch in and Mozamoique (1973); the ternst putsch in Ethiopia (1974); the contra war that followed Niceragua's revolution (1979); and El Salvador's civil war, ignited in 1979. In each case, Cold War alliances dissolved and the proxies were left to fend for themselves.

So it was in Afghanistan, where Washington and Moscow agreed two years ago to cease aiding their respective partners. With the wisdom of hindsight, everyone now sees that Leonid Brezhnev ruinously overcommitted Soviet resources to cat's-paw wars. And wincing Americans see that some pet proxies, like Jonas Savimbi in Angola, were not shining knights.

But Americans cannot now ignore these former battlegrounds. Who can decently walk away from countries like Afghanistan where vast arsenals of U.S. weapons continue to slay children, women and civilians? Helping battered societies heal and rebuild is the unaddressed task of the 1990s.

Serbia Must Be Stopped

No one in Yugoslavia is blameless for the historical deeds that weigh so heavily on the present-day contenders. Nor is anyone in Yugoslavia blameless for the fire now threatening, in this latest phase, to consume Bosnia-Herzegovina, But realization of a general truth cannot be allowed to obscure the specific urgency of halting Serbia's aggression in Bosnia. Yes. Croatia has its own land-grabbing to answer for in western Herzegovina. But the principal force behind this gathering tragedy is a conspiracy of Bosnian Serbs, guerrillas from Serbia, the Serb-dominated Yugoslav national army and the Serbian government of Slobodan Milosevic. This is the combination new on the attack, killing hundreds and threatening to kill thousands, driving tens of thousands from their homes and altogether trying to dismember Bosnia.

Outsiders cannot claim great prescience or deftness in Yugoslavia. The matter of the timing of recognition of the separate republics is especially sensitive. But Serbia has taken criticism of others' diplomacy to the point of avoiding its own responsibilities. Resenting Western recognition of Bosnia, it ignores the contribution its violence has made to the breakdown. When

responding to criticism, it professes to see profound anti-Serbian purposes, it manufactures and surrenders to an ominous and consequential paranoia. Serbia has an interest in Serbs in other parts of Yugoslavia, but it has failed adequately to distin-guish between Croatia, where some Serbs were indeed threatened, and Bosnia, where they were not. Nor can Serbia evade an obligation to conduct a proportionate policy. In Croatia it overreacted badly. In Bosnia its overreaction is grotesque.

Serbia's Bosnian depredations brought the United States from the rear diplomatic ranks to the front of the desperate international effort to steer Yugoslavs back from the brink. The American government is leading a campaign to isolate and punish Serbia diplomatically. This is not easy for Washington, because Serbia is an old and true friend of the United States, having fought bravely on the American side — the democratic side - in two world wars. One has to wonder whether Serbia's Mr. Milosevic, committed as he is to a hysterical militant nationalism. could survive his own restraint - and whether Serbia can survive Mr. Milosevic. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

For Kim and Democracy

In these, his final months in office, President Roh Tae Woo has the opportunity to finish the job of democratizing South Korea.

Mr. Roh, who cannot run for re-election, has already earned a place in his country's history by leading the way to freely elected government and toward the reunification of North and South Korea.

But before he departs, one further step is needed: abolition of the repressive National Security Law and release of those jailed for peaceful political expression.

The National Security Law is a vestige of the Korean War and successive dictatorships. Its provisions, though liberalized slightly last year, severely restrict contact with North Korea. And they allow the government to jail critics they charge with

A blatant example of the National Security Law's abusive use is the case of Kim Keun Tae, an Amnesty International prisoner of conscience and a recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award.

Under the dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Mr. Kim bravely and persistently campaigned for democracy and labor rights.

He was repeatedly jailed and tortured. In May 1990, more than two years after Mr. Roh took office promising democratic change, Kim Keun Tae was arrested again. He was charged with violating the National Security Law when he addressed mass protest rallies that spring. Mr. Kim's speeches, as always, denounced government policies, calling for Korean reunification and radical social change. In a democracy, that is no more than the exercise of free speech, not a criminal offense.

Some of those protest rallies turned violent, but there is no evidence that Mr. Kim incited or encouraged the violence. In fact, court documents show him urging peaceful methods. Still, he was sentenced to a new jail term. He remains a political prisoner, despite pleas in his behalf from a bipartisan group of U.S. congressmen.

The Korean legislature, which reconvenes next month, will consider an opposition proposal to scrap the National Security Law. Broad restrictions on political speech have no place in a democratic society.

Mr. Roh could help complete Korea's democracy by urging the ruling party to support repeal. And he could take a further step to set the tone for the debate: Free Kim Keun Tae.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Tel.: (1)46,37,93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

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Why the Next Century Will Belong to the Europeans

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The 19th century belonged to Britain; the British were the dominant economic power. The 20th century belongs to the United States; it generates the world's highest per-capita standard of living. But who, in economic terms, will "own" the 21st century - Japan, Europe, America?

A case can be made for each of the three. The Japanese have momentum. Americans have flexibility and an unmatched ability to get organized if directly challenged. But strategic po-sition is on the Europeans' side.

Already Americans are feeling the psychological impact of Japan's challenge, and already that challenge has made other countries (Germany, for example) less deferential to U.S. political leadership. Dominant economic status often translates into cultural leadership as well. Here is how the major contenders

for 21st century ownership line up: • Japan. Its momentum comes from the fact that it is simply growing faster and investing more in fu-ture growth than any other country. In just 20 years, Japan has gone from having a per-capita GNP only half that of America's to one that is 22 percent greater. Its per-capita in-ternal purchasing power is below America's, but on both external and internal measures of performance, it is growing much faster than either the United States or Europe is. It is the world's largest net creditor nation, with the world's largest trade surplus - currently running at

By Lester C. Thurow

more than \$120 billion per year. In head-to-head competition with European or American companies, its companies have been impossible to beat. Japan's market share goes up, the rest of the world's goes down.

Cohesion and homogeneity give Japan an ability to focus its economic might that few can rival. No one is investing more to secure future economic success. Plant and equipment

tures and nationalities into a cohesive

team, Japan has a problem.

The same problem makes it difficult for Japan to create a Pacific Rim trading bloc to rival that of Europe or the Americas. A few special trading arrangements may emerge but Japan is not likely to be able to create a

European Community. Japanese success also has been

regional common market to rival the

Europe can beat its American and Asian competitors no matter what they do — if it picks the right moves.

investment per employee is three times as high as America's and twice that of Europe; civilian research and development spending as a fraction of GNP is 50 percent above that of the United States, slightly above that of Germany, but far above that of Europe as a whole.

Japanese high school students come near the top in any international as-sessment of achievement; Japan's abil-ity to educate the bottom half of the high school class is unmatched.

But Japan's strength is also its weakness. Japanese history, tradi-

tions, culture and language make it very difficult to integrate foreign managers and professionals as equals. To the extent that the global economic game of the 21st century requires firms to integrate managers and professionals from different cul-

based upon an export-led economy. Domestic industries were often inefficient by world standards. But Japan will find it increasingly difficult to use exports as the leading edge for its domestic economy. Japan is now so large economically that other countries will simply not tolerate the penetration of their markets that would result if Japan continued to outpace world economic growth through an

export-led strategy.

• America. Having been rich longer than anyone else, the United States starts the 21st century with the largest horde of real economic assets. Technologically, it is address assets. Technologically, it is address assets. ogically it is seldom far behind and often it is still far ahead. Its per-capita income and average productivity are second to none. Its college-educated work force is the world's best. Its domestic market is far larger than that of Japan and far more homogeneous than that of Europe.

But America has squandered much of its starting advantage by allowing its educational system to atrophy; by running a high-consumption, low-investment society; and by incurring

huge international debts. American investment is simply not world class: Plant and equipment investment per worker is far below that of Germany or Japan; nonmilitary research and development spending is 40 to 50 percent less than that of Germany and Japan; physical infrastructure investments are running at half the level of the late 1960s.

While Europe embarks on an ambitious high-speed rail network, unspent funds pite up in highway and airport trust funds in the United States. Japan has a plan for rewiring itself with fiber optics (building the electronic highway of the 21st century); America does not.

America's work force is also understrength. Here the picture is mixed. Luckily for Americans, most countries with good elementary and sec-ondary education systems have not built good mass university systems.
College is where the U.S. work force
catches up with the rest of the world. But that part of the American work force that does not go to college is not

up to world standards.

Paradoxically, if America wants to have a world-class standard of living in the 21st century, it will have to shift its resources away from consumption and toward invest

The United States faces another impediment to market expansion: In natural geographic trading partner.
Latin America, is poor, and its people are poorly educated. Latin American per-capits GNP has been declining and regional debt problems make

rapid growth unlikely. At the same time the United States has real cultural advantages in expanding its productive reach. America's culture makes it the easiest for outsiders to become insiders. Americans may not be great exporters, but they are the world's best when it comes to running off-shore produc-

• Europe. Like a novice chess play. er studying a manual of endgame strategies from an assured winning po. sition, Europe can beat its compeniors no matter now they respond — if it picks the right moves. The required moves, however, involve integrating moves, however, involve integrating the European Community into one economy and gradually absorbing most of the rest of Europe. If it does so, the Continent will have a producscope that no one can match.

Europe's major advantage is that almost all its people are well educated. Europe is the only region in which one country, Germany, is a world leader in production and trade, and another, the republics of the former Soviet Union, have in the aggregate been a leader in high science and the world's largest producer of name resources. Add the design flair of Italy and France to a world-day London capital market efficiently directing funds to Europe's most productive areas, and something im-matchable could be created.

Those who guard the entrances to the world's largest economy have al-ways written the rules of world trade The 21st century will be no different The Europeans will write the rules for world trade.

But Europe will first have to over-come two problems. The economics of Western Europe have to really integrate, and that integration has to be quickly extended to Central and Eastern Europe. And the ex-Communist economies of the region have to become successful market economies. Neither is an easy task. Both will require European citizens to make sacrifices today to create an economic juggernaut tomorrow: Western Europe must provide the large amounts of economic aid needed to get capitalism started in Central and Eastern Europe; both West and East must put aside ancient border and ethnic rivalries.

Europeans know that they must and will change. Western Europe is aiready making the changes necessary to create the world's largest integrated market, and Central and Eastern Europe are already moving from communism to capitalism. For these reasons, future historians

are likely to record that the 21st century belongs to the House of Europe.

The writer is dean of the Sloan School of Management at the Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this comment to The

For Pyongyang, a Concerted Carrot-and-Stick Act By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Is Kim Il Sung about to blink? The question stirs hot debate among intelligence and proliferation specialists in the United States, Japan and South Korea as the North Korean dictator's moment of decision

on going nuclear approaches.

The physical evidence shows that Mr. Kim's renegade regime is still building a reprocessing center useful only in producing nuclear weapons. Hawks in Tokyo and Washington argue that the United States must be ready to preempt North Korean nuclear capability by military force. But for the first time since fall, when the

construction of the plutonium reprocessing facility at Yongbyon was identified as a major threat to global stability, political evidence suggests that Mr. Kim, who is 80, may soon yield to the economic pressures and veiled military threats exerted on his nation. Doves argue that the triangular squeeze play

by the United States and its two Asian allies has worked. Mr. Kim should be given every chance to resolve the incipient confrontation peacefully, say senior politicians in Tokyo who are in contact with the North Korean leader.

Details of the squeeze play have remained secret until now. Pieced together from accounts by American, Japanese and South Korean sources, the concerted campaign of pressure shows how American-led coercive diplomacy against renegade regimes may work in the post-Cold War, post-Gulf War world.

"We made sure that the North Koreans would see the same unsmiling face from the three governments," said a senior Japanese official involved in the coordination of policies that features Japan's economic carrot, America's military stick and South Korean's political resolve. Japan's determination to block a Korean bomb—one of the few developments that could eventually force Japan to re-evaluate its firm renunciation of acquiring nuclear weapons—was driven home to Mr. Kim in January by a toughening of Tokyo's conditions for granting his poverty-stricken nation financial aid.

North Korea was told privately that its agreement to permit international inspections at the Youghyon plant, just north of the capital of Pyongyang, would not by itself clear the way for substantial Japanese aid. The North Koreans must also abolish the reprocessing capability they have developed and must renounce any future acquisition of that technology to qualify for aid.

The Japanese demand reflects widespread concern that Mr. Kim's acceptance of international

inspections is a ploy to buy time and hide a secret bomb-building capability from outsiders, as Iraq did. The demand also bypasses North Korea's protestations that the Yongbyon facility is intended for peaceful purposes, a contention rejected by Western and Japanese intelligence analysts.
North Korea "predictably rejected the demand
as interference in its affairs," a Japanese source
says. "But we continue to discuss it every chance

we get. We haven't taken no for an answer."
Suspicions of Mr. Kim's intentions were reinforced April 15 when North Korean television

showed parts of the Yongbyon nuclear complex but not the reprocessing plant. The broadcast came a week after the North Korean parliament ratified an agreement with the International

Atomic Energy Agency to allow inspection of its nuclear plants in the next 90 days.

Atomic detectives monitoring North Korea believe the reprocessing plant will be finished in June. A bomb could be manufactured six months to a year later. If the North Koreans attempt to fool IAEA inspectors this summer, it will show they are committed to a weapons program.

The down hope that Mr. Kim is using the reprocessing center as a barranging chip and will reprocessing center as a bargaining chip and will

at the last minute abandon the weapons chase with a claim of victory. The United States has agreed to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea and Secol has upgraded its political recognition of Pyongyang in recent months.

Hope that Mr. Kim has been pushed into (or was always pursuing) a negotiated outcome runs strongest in Seoul, at war with the North in one form or another for 40 years. South Korean officials have told visiting Americans that a preemptive American strike might trigger a North Korean

artillery and missile barrage on the South that could cause 100,000 casualties in an afternoon. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan has also told American authorities that his politically weakened government was in no position to support military action against North Korea. That in part is why Japan is so assertive in

exerting economic pressure.

Could Washington mount a military strike without the clear and open support of Tokyo and Seool? It would be hard. But the administration has prudently not tipped its hand, keeping the stick option credible and keeping Mr. Kim wor-ried. That has helped make it clear that blinking — now — is in Mr. Kim's interest too.

The Washington Post.

Washington Post.

The Press's Attack Dogs Owe Clinton an Apology

By Anthony Lewis

 ${\bf B}^{
m OSTON}$ — The American press prides itself on its courage, its selflessness, its influence. But in the current political campaign those claims sound like a bad joke. The press is distinguished by its cynicism and its self-regard. Yes, it does have influence — for the worse.

The notable example at hand is the

press treatment of Bill Clinton. Even serious newspapers have become par-odies of attack-dog journalism, eager to find something—anything—nas-ty to print about Mr. Clinton.

The Washington Post put on Page 1 a story headed "Hillary Clinton's Law Firm Does Business With State." The facts are that Arkansas's third-largest law firm has billed the state exactly \$4,226.75 since 1989 and Mrs. Clinton abjured any part-

nership share of that giant sum.

The Gennifer Flowers story was sleazy rubbish picked up from a supermarket trash sheet's checkbook journalism. Then there was Bill Clinton and the draft: a series of items that add up to his having done nothing wrong to avoid a war with which he and millions of others disagreed.

By Raul Alfonsin

The writer was president of Argentina from 1983 to 1989.

DUENOS AIRES — With surprise and indignation I read William E. Odom's article "Durable De-mocracy Requires a State That Works" (IHT, April

14), a reflection on Alberto Fujimori's takeover of

the Peruvian government.

All over the world, people are facing with hope and

sometimes despair the enormous complexities of the transition to democracy. I believe that the success of these transitions depends on the respect of human and

civil rights and therefore on universal peace and the

democracy from a cynical and superficial position.

Mr. Odom does not. He reflects on the transition to

Mr. Odom's justification of Mr. Fujimori's putsch

appeals to the fact that in Peru there exists a privileged oligarchy, a statist economic system, negligent political parties and legislatures, a corrupt and incompetent civil service, the virtual paralysis of the political system

and the subversive activities of Sendero Luminoso, the

Shining Path guerrilla group.

Mr. Odom relies on half-truths, as when he says that

the Peruvian government owns most industry and commerce in the country, and he charges the Peruvian

But above all, Mr. Odom forgets the main factor that

determined the demise of democracy in Peru. Mr. Fuji-

mon's frankly authoritarian personality. At a time when

the nation needed a call for national unity through a

constructive dialogue, tolerance and consensus, Mr. Fu-

development of a just international order.

congress with delaying reforms.

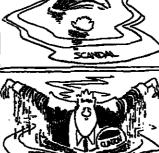
The true and moving story of Mr. Clinton and the draft was told by Strobe Talbott in Time magazine of April 6. But few Americans grasped the actual facts of that or any of the episodes. It was just a series of headfines adding up to a Bill Clinton

you cannot trust.

Mr. Clinton did himself some damage, yes: with his no-inhaling comment about marijuana, particularly. But that mattered little compared with the drambeat of attacking headlines. A series of zeros was made to add up to a large shadow of doubt.
That is not a partisan view, A detached British paper, The Independent called the Genuifer story "sexual

McCarthyism." Professor Larry Sabato of the University of Virginia, author of the book "Feeding Frenzy: How Attack Journalism Has Transformed American Politics," told John Therney of The New York Times: "I don't think any candidate has ever had don't think any candidate has ever had more brickbass thrown at him for less reason than Clinton. The average reader could be excused for believing that Bill Clinton was among the worst and sleaziest of American governors.

What Democracy Needs Is Democrats



But scholars ... will tell you that he's easily among the top 10 percent."

Nor is the sleaze limited to Mr. Clinton. Jerry Brown was slandered in a McCarthyite ABC television program. Masked witnesses who said they were former policemen claimed he had been at parties where drugs were used. Anyone can wear a mask

and say anything.
Critics have begun to notice one striking thing about these snarling mastiffs of the press. They say little about the record of George Bush. The point here is not President

George Bush's sexual purity, which I believe has zero relevance to the governing ability of any politician.

It is George Bush's record as a

jimori, in the grand totalitarian tradition, launched an

attack on politics and politicians.

Mr. Odom also forgets the fact that violence and

subversion always receive a quasi-legitimacy when they are repressed outside the framework of a legitimate

judicial system, and in Peru this means that sect of

violent fanatics, the Sendero Lummoso, has been

granted the chance for unexpected political gains.
Of course, it is difficult to keep one's commitment to

democracy in an imperfect or fragile society. But confronted with the defeatism of Mr. Odom, we must

recognize our imperfections and unavoidable conflicts

and try to transform our efforts into a renewed search

for justice in democracy. Humans may not cease to be

aggressive and competitive, but they may advance to new levels of understanding and solidarity. It is difficult to consolidate democracy when poverty

renders freedoms meaningless, ignorance limits political participation and disillusion generates destructive tendencies. I have experienced all of these in my country,

Perhaps someone should make it clear to Mr. Odom

that what the world needs is justice, which would put

an end to an economic order that is basically unfair

and to subsidized trading practices that distort interna-

tional markets. But it would be a waste of time. All

democracy needs, aside from its basic institutions, are

democratic subjects: men and women who have inter-nalized the values of freedom, solidarity, tolerance and public commitment and justice and will not break

The Washington Post.

yet we all persevered, trusting democracy.

the rules to gain their ends.



booster of Saddam Hussein. It is his role in the Iran-contra affair, about which he has refused to come clean and has buffaloed a timid press. It is his judicial appointments, his economic measures . . . It is, in short, issues of real policy. Why is the press behaving this way?

Professor Gary Orren of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government thinks the press in part simply reflects the public's current cynicism about politics and politicians. Moreover, Mr. Orren says, televi-

son and newspapers woke up after 1988 and realized that they had been used by Roger Ailes and the other manufacturers of Willie Horton et al. So now they are proving that they have hair on their chests. And they are doing Roger Ailes's work for him.
What bothers Gary Orren most is
the implied theme of many of the stories about Mr. Clinton as gover-nor: "Clinton Compromised." That in a state where the governor has a

two-year term and needs a twothirds vote of the legislature for tax measures. Compromise is what politics is about, not purity. The question is whether a politician works RRENCY

effectively for desirable ends. "I am less troubled by Gennils" Flowers," Mr. Orren said, "than by the suggestion that politicians are contemptible because they compromise. So let's feel good by lashing out, let's turn to H. Ross Perot. The press treats politics as a cynical game. But it is democracy, and cynicism is run-ning it down. Fewer and fewer people vote. It is serious."

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the smouth be augressed Leners in the Editor" and constain the writer's signa-ture, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Anarchist Burglars PARIS - An alarming story comes

from America. A society of Anar-chists, with its headquarters at Chicago, has just been discovered. This society employs thousands of house servants, whose duty it is to report the amount of plate, wines and other valuables in the possession of their employers. The so-called Anarchist society is probably a society of burglars, with a special fondness for plate, and a taste for good wines, to plate, and a taste for good wines, to be drank on the premises while in the prosecution of their business.

1917: Monk and Empress PETROGRAD - Prince Felix Yu-

supov, whose name is mentioned in connection with the murder of the monk Rasputin, has returned from his exile in the Crimea. Interviewed by Navoye Vremya, he said: "I believe that the Empress Alexandra was possessed with the mania that she was able to mould the nation to her will."

in the power of the Empress."

1942: Japan is Jittery

The Prince spoke with disgust of Resputin, the "canning peasant possessed of a remarkable magnetism, to which many men of prominence had fallen victims." He declared that Ras-putin plied Tear Nicholas with drugs Week' until he was stupefied, "His will powcr, always feeble, had been completely destroyed, so that he was entirely

NEW YORK - From our New York edition: Two new air raid alarms kept a jittery lapan on the alert for four hours yesterday [April 19 in fear of a repetition of the water spread attacks of Sainrday, on which the Japanese people for the first time in modern history felt war in their homeland. Bastory felt war in their homeland, Radio dispatches, most a them relayed by Berlin, put together a picture of destruction which ap peared to have been larger than in Japanese people still were at a loss as to the origin of the attacking planes.

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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Fund Managers Toast A Happy, Junky Year

By Stan Hinden

The United States faces and perdiment to market expansion that it geographic trading perdiments in America, is possible trading perdiments and account of the property educated. Latin America disposal debt problems and regional debt problems and the same time the United Section of Sections makes in the cases in the case in the case in the ASHINGTON — If you listen carefully, you can hear the clink of the champagne glasses as junk bond fund managers around the United States celebrate the Year of the Tumaround. And what a year it has statistics off-shore point statistics a novice charge. Like a novice charge studying a manual of manual of manual conference from an assured winning in the property of the point in the Continent will have a paint to base with economies of sale. The property of the p hear! For the 12 months that ended on March 31, junk bond finds gamed an average of 29 percent, according to Lipper Analytical Services Inc.

Of that gain, 11 percent came from the interest paid on the bonds and 18 percent from their rising market value. If those gains sound enticing, it is worth remembering that the

For 1991-92, junk

percent return:

funds chalked up a 29

some expect half that

Year of the Turnaround was preceded by the Year of the Debaile — when the bottom fell out of the junk bond mar ket and investors sustained

linge losses." Actually, the debacle lasted 20 months, from June 1989 to

January 1991. mary 1991. Mark J. Vaselkiv, a vice

president of the T. Rowe Price High Yield Fund, recalls that this year. order, the reputous of the last of the las his junk bond fund stood at 51.2 billion at the beginning of the plunge and lost more than half his value before recovering to its current level of \$1.1 billion.

Mr. Vaselkiv has spent four years at the Baltimore-based fund after working on credit analysis and bankruptcy investing at New York investment firms. The leveraged buyout craze and the mergers and acquisition fev-

at of the mid-1980s were financed to a large degree with junk bonds, more formally known as high-yield securities. These are bonds graded below investment grade by at least one of the major raing agencies or that are not rated. The ratings, which reflect es' financial strength and their ability to pay interest and principal on its bonds, start with triple-A and work down. Anything rated less than BBB-minus, or Baa3 on the scale at Moody's investors Service, is called junk by Wall Street. The lower the ming, the more interest a company must offer to entice investors. The slowdown of the economy at the end of the decade found many American companies loaded with debt and increasingly mable to pay the interest on it.

BCAUSE of the relatively weak finances of companies whose bonds were junk, the main worry for investors was always defaults and bankruptcy. As feared, the defaults increased as the recession arrived in 1990 and 1991, companies defaulted on \$39 billion in junk bonds. ECAUSE of the relatively weak finances of companies

The parlous state of the market was appravated in 1989 by a congressional order to savings and loans to sell their vast junk bond ings, and the indictment of Michael R. Milken. When his firm, Drezel Burnham Lambert Inc., filed for bankruptcy protection, it wiped out the primary market maker for junk bonds

The final shock came in August 1990 when the invasion of Kuwait sent the stock market reeling. Junk bonds fell just as fast. The carnage was widespread. The assets of the T. Rowe Price junk bond fund dropped to \$460 million in January 1991 from \$1.2 billion in June 1989.

There were two parts to the loss. The market value of the fund's bonds fell \$400 million as prices plummeted. Investors watched with horror as the fund's shares, which had hit \$10.25, fell to \$6.76, a loss of 34 percent. In addition, frightened shareholders cashed in about \$340 million worth of their shares.

The Year of the Turnaround began in January 1991 with the stock market rally that followed the start of the unchallenged U.S. air bombardment of Iraq.

People realized that this market was so beaten up and so cheap that there were a lot of companies trading at 60 or 70 cents on a dollar that were going to make it," Mr. Vaselkiv said.

What sustained the rally, he said, was the ability of junk-bond issuers to raise millions of dollars in the stock market last year and to use the money to pay off big chunks of their debt burdens.

"I see that trend continu " MIT. Vaselkiv s The swapping of debt for equity has had another beneficial effect, Mr. Vaselkiv said. It took \$26 billion of junk bonds out of

the market, thus tightening the supply at a time when demand from returning investors was growing. In addition, he said, the swaps have reduced the debt levels at

many companies and thus improved their credit quality. Given the average 8 percent return of junk bond funds in the first quarter of this year —5 percent in growth and 3 percent in income - Mr. Vaselkiv thinks 1992 will produce a total return of about 15 percent if interest rates remain firm and the stock

"We'll have a good '92," Mr. Vaselkiv said. "Overall, the returns are going to be less dramatic going forward. But the risks are going to be less, as well."

Big Layoffs **A Threat** In Digital Revamp

By Glenn Rifkin

New York Times Service BOSTON — Digital Equipment Corp., still recling from this month's announcement of a \$294 million quarterly loss, is radically overhauling its corporate engineering structure, a move that analysts expect to lead to huge layoffs. The company has not made an

official amouncement, but in re-sponse to an inquiry Friday it confirmed a report circulating among analysts that it was dissolving its hardware engineering group and moving the unit's functions into the marketing division.

The reorganization, the company's second in less than six months, "may be in preparation for rather massive layoffs," said George Colo-ny, president of Forrester Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He estimated that Digital needed to cut 30,000 employees from its payroll to get its costs in line.

"This could signal the elimina-tion of a lot of redundant functions in engineering," Mr. Colony said. The move to place hardware engineering under marketing leaves several longtime Digital vice presidents without jobs and represents a radical shift in the corporate cul-

ture of Digital. Ken Olsen, DEC's founder and president, is an engineer and had always contended that the compa-ny should concentrate on building excellent products that would essentially sell themselves.

Terry Shannon, a consultant in Ashland, Massachusetts, said he did not believe that the move was a knee-jerk reaction to the quarterly loss. He added that it seemed as if Digital's marketing vice president, William Johnson, had persuaded Mr. Olsen it was time for the company "to have products the customers want, rather than building products and having to convince stomers to buy them.

David Smith, a consultant at International Data Corp. in Framing-ham, Massaciusetts, said: "This could signal a fundamental change in the way the company does busi-

The depth of Digital's financial woes has surprised industry analysis. The announcement by the company of its Alpha microprocessor in February was hailed by many as a technological achievement that would form the platform for Digi-tal's computers for the next decade. DEC is also receiving accolades for its strong showing in the direct-

mail personal computer business. too low to offset slumping sales of Digital's mid- and high-end VAX computers. And computers employing the Alpha chip are not due out until late this year or early in 1993. A Digital spokeswoman, Nikki Richardson, said the reorganization was intended "to reinforce the marketing orientation of the company and get engineering close to

the customer again." a separate Digital business unit.

Cloves Ignite Nepotism Issue in Jakarta

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE - The Indonesian government, in an effort to stem criticism of trading monopolies controlled by companies run by the sons of President Suharto, has announced changes to two of the programs, but many of the critics are not satisfied.

Indonesian economists said Sunday that modifications to the monopolies granted by the state over trade in cloves and the collection of television fees were intended to minimize losses to the companies involved.

"They are cosmetic measures," said Anwar Nasution, an economist at the University of Indonesia.

The clove trade in Indonesia is estimated to be worth about \$500 million a year, while the collection of license fees from more than seven million owners of TV sets could generate as much as \$180 million annually, according to officials.

The operations of a third monopoly, over

trade in oranges, have not been altered by the

The monopolies have become a target of unprecedented public criticism in recent weeks as the government prepares for legislative elections in June and a presidential poll

Critics — who include legislators, economists, businessmen, students and consumer protection groups — contend that the monopolies have been mismanaged at the expense of farmers and consumers.

The criticism is unlikely to prevent Mr. Suharto, a retired army general who has been in power since 1968, from getting another five-year term next year if he decides to run again, as widely expected.

But analysts said that many Indonesians resent the monopolies. They are seen as a symbol of the business appetite of the Suhario family and the extension of its commercial empire into nearly every sector of the economy of Indonesia, which with its population of 180 illion is among the world's largest nations.

There is also concern in the armed forces that social discontent over political favoritism and unequal distribution of wealth could threaten political stability, analysis said.

Earlier this month, the government announced that the debt-laden Clove Support and Irading Board would no longer be obliged to buy all the spice grown by Indonesia's 500,000 clove farmers.

The board began operations in 1991 with monopoly rights to buy and sell cloves. They are a key ingredient in the country's cloveand-tobacco cigarette industry, which em-

ploys 130,000 people.

The board is owned by a consortium of private and government companies. The chairman is Hutomo Mandala Putra, the youngest son of Mr. Suharto.

Mr. Hutomo heads the Humpuss group of companies. Rapid growth of the group since 1984 has taken it into the ranks of Indonesia's

25 largest business concerns.

The Bimantara Citra group, which controls

decade as one of the country's top 10 conglomerates. The president of the group is Bambang Trihatmodio, Mr. Suharto's second son. The clove trading board was supposed to

guarantee stable prices to growers and buyers. However, in a confidential report on the Indonesian economy in 1991, the World Bank concluded that if the monopoly worked as intended it would provide the board with a profit margin at least double the rate in the ree-trade system it was replacing.

In modifying the plan, the government said that the official price to be paid to clove farmers would be cut by nearly half.

"This new scheme aims at coping with the clove oversupply problem in order to protect the interests of farmers," said Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economics, financial and industrial affairs.

But Mr. Anwar, the university economist, said the government should abolish the trading monopoly and end its attempts to regulate clove prices. Otherwise, he said, overproduction of the spice would continue.

The new price to be paid to clove farmers is 4,000 rupiahs (\$2) a kilogram, well above the international market price of 3,000 repials a

There is growing concern in Indonesia that as a result of artificially high prices demanded by the board in selling cloves, cigarette

See CLOVES, Page 9

GM Dealer Accused of Scam Faced Prior Charge

By Jane Fritsch

New York Times Service NEW YORK - John M. McNamara, the Long Island car dealer who has been accused of defraudwith this been accessed to their andi-ing General Motors Corp. of \$436 million by obtaining loans to fi-nance vehicles that did not exist, was indicted in 1973 on a federal

was indicated in 1973 of a relatar extortion charge involving the con-struction of his dealership. The 1973 charges against Mr. McNamara, one of six defendants, were eventually dropped, and his father's conviction in the case was overturned on appeal. But records of the 1973 case raised questions about General Motors' vigilance

GM auditors have told federal tractor with whom they were disprosecutors they had no suspicions about Mr. McNamara, a highly valued customer, until four months ago, when they concluded that they had lent him \$1.75 billion in 1991 to finance 70,000 vehicles that did

not exist.

The court records show that in 1974, a GM representative testified as a prosecution witness in a trial on the extortion charges.

In that case, brought by the Jus-tice Department's Strike Force on Organized Crime, Mr. McNamara and his father. Thomas, were ac-

Attempts to reach GM execu-

tives by phone for comment were unsuccessful. The company has refused to discuss its business dealings with Mr. McNamara. In a civil suit filed on April 2 in

state Supreme Court in Riverhead. New York, General Motors Acceptance Corp. accused Mr. McNamara of defrauding the GM financing division of \$4.36 million.

On Wednesday, after a two-week investigation, federal prosecutors in Brooklyn charged him with mail fraud, wire fraud and money launintimidation of a construction con- lion bail after surrendering his

passport and posting almost all his known assets as security. Mr. McNamara, 52, is a promi-

nent developer, philanthropist and Republican Party insider in Port A lawyer for Mr. McNamara, J.

Timothy Shea, said his client would not comment publicly on either the pending case or the 1973 charges. Mr. Shea said he helped in the defense of the 1973 case but did not

Also charged with extortion in that case were John De Liso, Alphonse Merolla, Angelo Merolla

See GMAC, Page 9

German Warning On Pay

Employers Cite Recession Threat

FRANKFURT - Excessive pay increases could cause a recession in Germany, the head of a major employers' group said Sunday as public-sector workers prepared for a ballot on their first strike in 18 years.

Hans-Joachim Gottschol, president of the Gesamtmetall engineering employers' group, said in a ra-dio interview: "We have had eight or nine years of economic growth and in this wage round stand before the decision whether we can add on a 10th or 11th year, or whether we slip into a recession. In my opinion the danger is very high and we should do whatever we can

to prevent that."
Mr. Gottschol said on Deutschlandfunk radio that a rise in labor costs of around 6 percent would be too high. Key unions kicked off 1992 wage talks with demands of between 9 and 10 percent.

The main focus for this year's wage negotiations is the public sector, whose workers will decide this week whether to strike.

Union leaders claimed solid backing this weekend for a strike. saying a raise of less than 5.4 percent, the figure proposed by an arbitrator, would be unacceptable.

Labor unions called the ballot last week after the government, as employer, rejected the arbitrator's proposal and stuck to a 4.8 percent Ursula Engelen-Kefer, deputy

president of the German union umbrella group DGB, said on Sender Freies Berlin radio on Saturday that 5.4 percent was the absolute

"What is left," she said, "is still a

See PAY, Page 9

Ford's 'Clean Car' Surprises Japan

TOKYO -- Japanese automakers, which have often derided U.S. technological prowess, are re-evaluating their own standards amid Ford Motor Co.'s claim of developing the cleanest-running mass-produced cars

"it's surprising," said Yukihiro Inagawa, a spokes-man for Nissan Motor Co. "They did a good job."
The Japanese auto industry was jolted by Ford's amouncement on April 14 that it had developed and would sell two models that meet California's strict emission standards scheduled to take effect in 1997. Before the announcement, Japanese, U.S. and Eu-

But the margins on PC sales are ropean automakers had concurred that the standards were unreasonable and could not be met with current internal combustion technique "Ford is now way ahead of us in that technology,"

Mr. Inagawa said. "So far, we have no plans of introducing such cars." Ford said marketing of the gasoline-powered Escort and Mercury Tracer models would start in May, Under California's tough standards, emissions of smog-forming hydrocarbons will have to be kept un-

standard of less than 0.25 gram per mile.

Antomakers have been urged to have 25 percent of Under the plan, engineering will
be split into four areas, each part of
their sales meet the standards by 1997 and 100 percent by the year 2003.

would have hydrocarbon emissions of 0.062 gram per mile, which it has achieved by using the most modern catalytic converters, heated oxygen sensors and more

precise fuel injection.
Ford's "ultraclean" car was also praised by a spokesman for Toyota Motor Corp., Nobuya Eto. "It is a good thing for all of us in the auto industry

to think about environment and reducing pollution," he said. "We will put more efforts into developing such cars." Ever since President George Bush brought a trade

delegation to Tokyo in January that included the

heads of Ford, Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp., the two nations' rhetoric on auto parts and cars has become increasingly bitter. Amid the recent rancor, Mr. Inagawa of Nissan

hailed Ford's milestone for "bringing a positive image to Japanese consumers. "The development can help change negative atti-tudes about U.S.-made cars," he said, making it easier

to crack the Japanese market. "American automakers in the past have not made a der 0.075 gram per mile, compared with the current big effort to sell here," said Keith Donaldson, an economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "There's this

perception they have poor-quality products. News about the ultraclean car will help dispel that notion."

Recession Worries Downplayed by IMF

WASHINGTON - A senior International Monetary Fund offirial has brushed aside worries about a world recession and forecast faster global growth next year.

"Even if we see downward risk here and there, our expectation is for a global recovery," he said at a briefing ahead of the IMF's semiannual meeting here later this month. The official, who requested anonymity, forecast global growth

next year of 3.25 percent after a meager 1.75 percent gain in 1992. Some private economists are not so sanguine. They argue that Japan's stock market collapse, Germany's slumping growth and America's tepid recovery have increased the odds of a global downturn.

"Given the financial fragilities around the world, we could easily be tipped into a world recession," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics.

That is a worry shared by the U.S. administration, which is afraid that weak growth overseas will sabotage the hesitant American recov-

ery and hurt President George Bush's chances in the November election. The United States is expected to press its rich allies for action at a meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations next weekend. Much of the recent concern about the world economy has focused on Japan, where the huge drop in the stock market has devastated banks' investment portfolios and undermined their ability to lend. Growth in Japan has slowed to a standstill, but the IMF official voiced confidence that recent interest rate cuts and accelerated

the end of this year. "We know there are a few worrying develop-ments," he said. "But we believe that the prospects are for recovery." The IMF official said he did not expect a European recession but acknowledged that growth there would remain subdued this year. He blamed that on the reluctance of European governments to further open their economies and cited, among other things, their failure to cut big state subsidies, particularly for agriculture.

government spending would spur a recovery in investment there at

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Making Japan Less Different

TOKYO - Akio Morita, the feisty chairman of Sony Corp. who caused a stir recently by advocating an overhaul of Japanese business practices, says experiences in Europe led him to alter his views. Despite having been involved in trade disputes for decades, mainly with Americans, Mr. Morita believed the success of Japanese business was

Tokyo Notebook

April 16/17

epiphany in meetings with European industrialists last autumn. "They said that even when Japanese companies made products in Europe, with European materials and workers, they should be regarded as Japanese products," he said the other day.
"They said: Your policies are different."

Japanese management policies were so different, in effect, that even operations run under local standards in Europe were tainted. The idea was that for Japan to coexist, it had to harmonize its policies with other leading industrial states. Mr. Morita published his views in a provocative article in January's Bungei Shunju, a highbrow monthly magazine. He called on companies to put

more emphasis on profit than market share, pay workers and shareholders more, give employees more time off and boost corporate philanthropy.

A Defense of the System The president of Sony's arch-rival, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., thinks Mr. Morita is too demanding. "I agree with his concept," Alcio Tanii said recently. "We have to think internationally and be part of a global system. But you can't just say the Japanese system is wrong and needs to be over-

hauled."

Known as "Mr. VCR" for his management of a product that helped the maker of National, Panasonic and Technics brand goods become the world's biggest consumer electronics company, Mr. Tanii added that the next hit product was nowhere in sight. "Everyone's basic needs have been satisfied," he said. There's nothing left like the color TV or VCR, products that were worth

trillions of yen." "The focus now is more on convenience. I can't say what comes next. But it won't be as easy as before."

Cheaper, but Little for Sale

Does the slump in Tokyo share prices mean foreign companies can more easily take over Japanese companies? Yes, but don't expect a dramatic pickup in mergers or acquisitions.

For one, although lower share values have made Japanese companies cheaper, prospective buyers are not motivated by price as much as long-term strategy. And in any event, prices remain relatively high, even after the steep plunge in the Nikkei average. Japanese also continue to frown on selling out. "In Japan, the idea of merging your company is akin to treason," said John Colby, a partner in the Placketene Group. proof of the correctness of its practices. He had an

the Blackstone Group. Still, he and others say Japanese companies are becoming more receptive —out of necessity. Many overextended themselves in the days of easy money in the late 1980s. Now help is hard to find, Depressed share prices have cut into the capital base of Japanese banks, making them reluctant to lend. Other options are limited, as the cost of capital has

Serious foreign companies offering long-term strategies, technology and, of course, the right price, may be acceptable to troubled small and medium-sized Japanese enterprises. But big-name companies remain off limits and hostile takeovers are virtually forbidden. "Mergers and acquisitions will increase gradually," said Kiyotaka Fujii, M & A director at CS First Boston (Japan). "But it will be driven more by Japanese companies' need to

Keeping an Eye on the Foreigners

When the Tokyo stock market was roaring to record highs in 1988 and 1989, Japanese brimmed with confidence and dismissed the significance of what foreign investors did. Now, shaken by the collapse of prices here this year, Japanese are looking to foreigners for reassurance and guidance. "Foreigners are the seeing-eye dog for the Japanese market," said Paul Migliorato, a broker at Jardine Fleming Securities. "We're inundated with calls every morning from Japanese wanting to

know what foreigners are doing." The attention turned ugly earlier this month. though, as the market entered free fall. Foreigners were blamed for dumping bank shares and short-ing the futures market. Selling by hedge funds was conspicuous. But except for a few days two weeks ago, traders say long-term investments by pension funds and others have kept foreigners net buyers.

The government seems unconvinced. It has tried to clamp down on futures trading by raising margin requirements, slowing price movements and shortening hours. But arbitragers have simply moved their business to SIMEX, the Nikkei futures contract traded in Singapore.

Steven Brull

Study Backs Taipei Stake In Douglas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TAIPEI — A government report has concluded that Taiwan Aerospace Corp. should proceed with its plan to buy up to 40 percent of McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s com-mercial aircraft operations, the Taiwan economics minister said.

The report finds that the project involves some risks but that it offers a rare opportunity that we should not miss," Economics Minister Vincent Siew said Saturday. Under the proposed deal, Tai-wan Aerospace, which is 29 per-cent-owned by the government, would acquire up to 40 percent of

the commercial aircraft operations

of U.S.-based McDonnell Douglas

for \$2 billion. In addition, Taiwan Aerospace would build wings and fuselages for McDonnell Douglas's MD-12 trijet. its new widebody passenger plane. According to Mr. Siew, the re-port says McDonnell Douglas surpasses rival aircraft makers in manufacturing technology but is weak

Mr. Siew also said that if Tarwan went ahead with the deal, the government might leave all financial investment to the island's private sector and merely provide "guidance" for the project.

in financial management.

The official said the Taiwan government still needs to discuss the deal with lawmakers before making any decision.

Denny Ko, president of Taiwan Aerospace, said last week that the company's investors were considering buying less than 40 percent of the McDonnell Douglas unit.

The deal has sparked controversy in Taiwan, where some legislators are opposing it as a bad investment, and the United States, where some lawmakers say it would transfer too much advanced technology (AP, Reuters) to foreigners.

BusinessWeek

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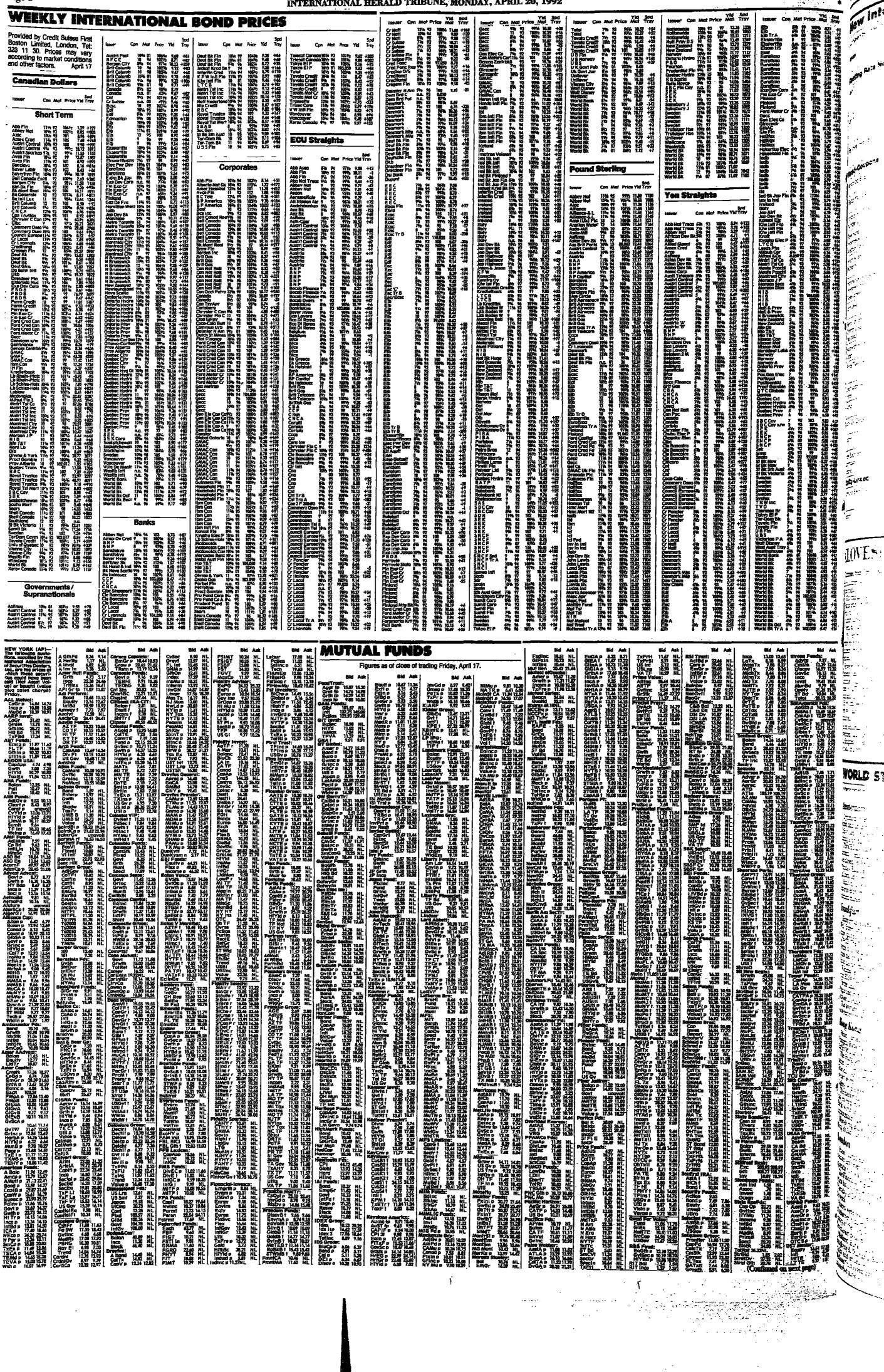
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20



H.K. Rail

To Borrow

HONG KONG - Hong

Kong's Mass Transit Railway

from Hong Kong's main pop-

ulation centers to the interna-

said Friday at a news confer-

ence to announce a govern-

The price tag on the 34-kilo-

meter (21-mile) railway, which the government wants to be finished in time for the air-

port's opening in mid-1997, is estimated at 22.16 billion

Hong Kong dollars (\$2.84 bil-lion) at March 1991 prices.

Mr. Moss said the Hong

Kong government-owned rail-

way company would look at

the entire spectrum of debt in-

Given the MTRC's long-

term credit rating of A from

Standard & Poor's Corp. access

to many capital markets in ad-

dition to the Enrobond market

is available, Mr. Moss added.

Both S&P and Moody's In-

vestors Service have indicated

that they will maintain the

MTRC's current ratings on the basis of a proposed financ-ing package for the new rail-

way project put together by

The package arranged by the government provides various forms of financial support in-

cluding a future increase in its

issued equity in the transit cor-poration to 16.2 billion dollars from 2.5 billion now. Of this

increase, 3.7 billion dollars will

be issued in 1993 and the re-

mainder only if the MTRC's

ued at an estimated 2.8 billion

dollars and provide the transit

financial position weakens. The government will forgo dividends from 1997-2001 val-

the government, he said.

struments in all markets.

Billions

now and 1997.

debt as it matures.

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New International Bond Issues Compiled by James E. Connell Spating Rate Hotes Over 3-month Liber until 1995 and % over thereafter. Reof-ferred at 99.94. Collable at par in 1995. Average life 1.46 years. Fees 0.185%, Denominations £100,000, U.P. Morgan £ 83 2035 % years. Fees 0.185%, Deno £75 . 2035 Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and 1½ over thereafte Reoffered of 99.91, Collable at par in 1998. Average life 5.01 years. Fees 0.34%, Denominations £100,000. U.P. Morgon Securities.) Ferrovia dello Stato III. 700,000 2002 0.20 101% Bellow 6-month Libid. Callable of par from 1995. Fungible with ling issue, raising total to 1.2 trillion line. Fees 0.75%. Bancario San Paelo di Yarino.) Fixed-Coupone Banco do Brasil \$200 1995 91/2 99,83 Semiannually. Nancallable. Fees 11/76. (Credit Suisse First Boston.) 1994 10 96.3016 Semiannually. Noncollable. Fees not disclosed. De \$10,000. (Socimer Int 1.) Sambra Int'l Fenance \$50 1995 10 Sinking fund to stort in 1993, Fees 1%. Denominations \$10,000, [Marrill Lynch Int L.) Number 2 Boyerische . £50 1997 10½ 102 Reoffered at 101.55. Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £175 million. Fees not disclosed, Samuel Problem and Wedsel Bank £150 2016 11% 110,728 British Airport sionnoully. Fungible with constanding issue, raising total to 0 million. Denominations £10,000. Fees 0,625%. (Bardays Authority de Zoete Wedd.) £100 2013 10% 93,482 93.10 Noncolloble. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to \$200 million. Fees 0.625%. Denominations \$10,000. (Netwest investment and Davelopment 1998 10% 101.576 100.40 John Lewis Reoffered at 100.026, Noncellable, Fees 1%%, Denom \$10,000. (Natwest Capital Markets.) Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 1225 milion. Denominations £10,000. Fees 0.525%. Perinsulas and £125 2014 1116 101.54 Oriental Steam Navgation Woolwich Building £ 50 2001 11% 103.95 Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £125 million. Fact 0.50%. (Bandays de Zoete Wedd.) France Télécom FF 500 1999 9 Cridir Local de BCU 75 1997 81/2 99 Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 800 million Ecus. Fees 0.20%. (Banker's Trust lat'l.) France C\$ 250 2002 91/6 101.46 99.50 Austric: Reaffered at 99.785. Noncollable, Feet 2%, (Paribus Capital Mobil Oil Canada 1997 9 101.275 99.45 Toronto C\$ 125 2002 9% 100.725 99.50 Aus\$ 700 2003 10½ 100.90 99.00 Noncollable, Fees 26% (Hambros Bank.) State Electricity Victoria Equity-Linked Samisung Electronics 100.50 Redeemable at 122.10 in 1997 to yield 7.562%. Convertible at 26,793 won per shore, a 7% premium, and at 780.50 won per dollar. Fees 24%. Denominations \$10,000. [Merril Lynch Int].] 102.00 Noncoliable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set April 21. (Daiwa Europe.) Tokiron \$65 1996 3% 100

CLOVES: Monopolies Ignite Dispute Over Nepotism

(Confirmed from first finance page). manufacturers will be forced to reduce production and lay off staff. "If the manufacturers are made to bear the brunt, every cigarette com-pany will fold," said John Meeks, planning director for PT Sam-

poema, the fourth-largest maker. The government said that in the inture the price of cleves to the agarette companies would also be

However, Mr. Hutomo said subsequently that the board would continue to sell at the old average price of 12,770 rupiahs per kilogram until its clove stocks of about 155,000 tons — equivalent to just over two years' production — are

In an editorial, The Jakarta Post newspaper said that the new plan was designed to help the board cut its stocks and repay loans.

Amsterdam

Frankfurt -

\$500 million, said Sjahrir, director government station. of the Institute for Economic and Financial Research in Jakarta.

Financial Research in Jakarta.

Under the plan, the board will buy only 26,000 tons of cloves in 1992 while the government-run federation of rural cooperatives will purchase \$4,000 tons.

the conection target in 1972, and thorities announced that monthly license fees would be doubled.

But this caused a public outcry, and last week, the government-will purchase \$4,000 tons.

said Mari Pangestu, an economist
at the Center for Strategic and Inburden from the board. The other controversial enterprise role as consultant.

is PT Mekatama Raya, a private company partly owned by Sigit Harjojudanto, Mr. Suharno's eldest son, and Sudwikatmono, a businessman ment had given many Indonesians who is the president's cousin. It was given the exclusive right in "doing nothing."

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Optimism over interest rates, a bullish Wall

Street and an improved if erratic performance in

Tokyo sent share prices higher in Amsterdam

during a holiday-shortened week.

The CBS all-share index gained 4.20 points, or 2 percent, to end at 210.20 on Thursday. The market

was closed on Friday and is also to be closed on

Monday. Equities volume last week was 3.2 billion guilders, up from 3.1 billion.

Analysis at Kempen & Co. said that with no

adverse economic news on the horizon, the Am-

sterdam market could hit record highs this week.

Share prices edged higher, following the leads of Wall Street and London. The DAX spot trend

index gained 13.6 points, to close Thursday at 1,749.23. The Commerzbank indicator gained 13.3 points, to close at 2,005.6. It was the 12th time the index has broken through 2,000 points this year,

but it has not managed to stay there for long.

Volume fell to 20.99 billion Deutsche marks

from 32.54 billion the previous week.

Some analysts said the Frankfurt market was

fragile and investors would be wise to take a wait-

8.14 percent from 8.13 percent.

The average yield on government bonds rose to

Those credits, provided by state late 1990 to collect television libanks at lower-than-market inter-est rates, amount to more than of 90 billion rupiahs a year to the After the company failed to meet

the collection target in 1991, au-

"The government will still have lik Indonesia, said it would take to pay for the cost of this exercise," over the collection.

ternational Studies in Jakarta. "All station was discussing with Mekathat has been done is to shift the tama the amount of money the company would be paid in its new

the impression that Mekatama was

Foreign Investments in India Jump

Agence France-Presse NEW DELHI — India approved 310 foreign projects totaling \$440 million in the seven months that ended in January, up sharply from a year earlier, in line with its new free-market policies, officials said Sunday.

The figure marked about a twelvefold increase in foreign investment since India sharply devalued the rupee and liberalized its trade policies to try to attract foreign investors and curb foreign exchange outflow.

The number of approved foreign projects was up 240 percent from the previous year, the officials said, adding that there were 893 foreign technology agreements in the same period.

Croatia Devalues Dinar Against Mark

Agence France-Presse

ZAGREB, Croatia - The National Bank of Croatia has devalued the Deutsche mark-linked currency, the dinar, the newspaper Vijesnik re-

The official dinar-mark rate was set at 94 dinars to one mark, compared with 67 dinars previously, the daily said. The mark can buy up to 105 dinars on the black market.

MUTUAL FUNDS

i) · (Cor	utinued)	Bid Ask	
ll Bid Ask	Bld Ask	Calins 10.62 NL	IntBd 10.11 10.59
	Widino 9.94 10.44	NJIDS 10.58 NE-	
Madie 23 线	WidTro 142615.13	NYINS 10.19 NL	Midco 1489 15.58
Unified Morest:	VanKampes Ner:		ModVI 13.38 14.01 ST Bd 14.77 14.09
Gwith 1349 NL	CATE 0 16.36 17.20	Pennin 1040 NL VSPE r 1276 NL	Westwood Fracs:
11.26 NL	Gwth p 19,73 20,75	VSPG F 840 NL	Baica 10.66 11.10
Indican 9.07 NL Marti 18.21 NL	HIYID 9.91 10.42	VSPH 7 31.58 NL	Equity 14.80 15.42
1 AMUT 1821 NE	INTF P 1841 1936 Munic 1509 1587	VSPS 19.44 NL	InfBd 10.17 10.59
Union lev:	Aunia 15.09 15.87 PATF 16.45 17.30	VEPT TABL NE	WmBIGF 9.17 NL
Bakan 11,11 ML Gree 12,3) Ni	ST GIA 745 V.95	Wellst 17.48 NL Wellto 18.77 NL	WmBitn 10.50 NL
	ST GIB 945 945	Wellto 16.77 NL	William Pene:
IntBd 1849 NC	TXFH p 1538 1417	Wndsr 1243 NL Wnds I 1525 NL	PennSp 10.6011.13
United Funds:	USGV 5 15.66 16.47	Winds II 15.25 NL	PATE 1043 11.16
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GviSc 505 527	EB05 1942 NL	NY Ven 9.90 10.39	WinG: 11.09 11.09
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Hi inc 8.79 9.41	FOEX 140.52 NL	PPFE 1 24.38 24.38	Bond 10.32 10.81
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ANATT 19.09 NL	V Pref 9.14 NL		Wright Funds; Curin 1054 NL
Euro 457 NL	Quant 16.29 NL	COTF 10.26 10.46 Graft to 24.12 25.59	GVOD 12.56 NL
li G12oRs 5£61 NiL	STAR 12.52 NL	MN Ins 1 9,98 10.48	InBION 11.04 NL
GldShr 227 NL	TC Int 24-12 NL	MANIST 1042 10.92	JESICH ILLE NE
Grwffi 6.33 NL Inco 12.46 NL	TCUSS 2741 NL	MNTF # 11.97 12.57	NeorB 1052 NL
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RIEM 1891 NL USTF 1157 NL	IGCorp 840 NL	westist 7.11 7.41	SIBICA 1631 NL
USTF 11.57 NL WINGEN 8.50 NL	STCere 10.78 NL	Worburg Pinces:	TotRet 12.17 NL
USBosF 794 7,94	STFEE 10.18 NL	CODAD 1279 NL	YemGib 7,52 7.90
USBONG 1438 1438	ST Tr 10.16 NL	EGH 17.70 NL	Zweig Funds: StrotA 1280 13.54
VolFre 886 NL	ITTY 10.11 NL	Fixinc 9.00 NL GNFxt 19.41 NL	ZS Appa 12.20 12.91
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Fund 18,93 NL	IdeEur 9.99 NL	Welss PeckGreer:	75 ADOR 12 19 12 18
I DOOM 7.47 NL	texPoc 724 NL	Tudor 24.51 NL	25 GvB 9.75 9.75
LEV Gt 2176 NL	jgbx[rhgt 39,89 NL SumCoo 12,92 NL	GOV1 10.32 NL	ZSPB 1246 1246
SOISH 14.50 NL	SmCop 12.92 NL MuHY 18.46 NL	Gwth 128.31 NL	NL- No initial sales
Toxies 10.62 NL	ALIM 125 NL	Grine 24.77 NL	load. I—Previous
USGV 12.56 NL	Munta 10.50 NL	Westcore:	day's quote. 1-
Ven Erk:	MULD 1844 ML	Bollov 17.% 18.81	Redemption charge
GldRsp 345 170	Minls 11.95 NL	BasVI 21.91 22.94	May apply.
Intiny 9.26 10.67	MuSht 15.56 NL	BdPku 15.62 16.36	z-Ex dividend.

Chicago Flood, Holidays and Concern Over Auctions Keep Volume Light is a solid upturn in sales due to bad month low in the week ended April NEW YORK - Prices of U.S.

mentals of the consumer."

government bonds declined last week, pushed down by several economic reports. But a flood in Chicago and the Easter holidays kept trading light. The market's bellwether security.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Corp. said it plans to raise more than \$1 billion in borthe 30-year Treasury, fell 24/32 point, ending the week at 100 24/32. The issue's yield rose to 7.94 rowings every year between percent from 7.89 percent a week The huge loan program will help pay for laying a railway A flood in the Chicago business

district shut the Chicago Board of Trade on Monday and Tuesday. tional airport being built on The CBOT reopened for a twothe western edge of the territohour trading session on Wednesry and will refinance existing day, mostly as a signal to the finan-"Something over \$1 billion a year would be a conservative cial community. "A lot of traders used the Chica-

estimate," the company's fi-nance director, Roger Moss, go closing as an excuse not to do anything in the bond market." said Trude Latimer, market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross. ment financing package for

Some concerns over the coming Treasury auctions also restrained buying, analysis said.

The Treasury plans to raise about \$14.75 billion in cash Wednesday with the sale of new two-year notes. On Thursday, it is expected to auction \$10.25 billion of new live-year notes.

Ms. Latimer said bonds slipped slightly after a government report on Tuesday showing that retail sales eased 0.4 percent in March and on news that domestically built cars sold at a lower-than-expected rate in early April. The retail sales weakness was more widespread than expected, she said.

"What cannot be known." Ms. Latimer said, "is whether the March results in retail sales represent just a pause in what otherwise

reflection of relatively poor funda-

On Thursday, surprisingly

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

strong trade and jobless claim numbers pushed down prices. Credit market participants sold securities almost immediately after the government reported that exports tose to a record in February

since March 1983. A report from the Labor Department showing that initial unemployment claims fell to a five-

and that the merchandise trade def-

icit narrowed to its lowest level

weather and the late holidays, or a 4 provided additional momentum to the sell-off. Most analysis had been looking for a slight increase.

Strong Trade and Jobs Data Push Bonds Lower

Traders also chose to lighten up positions before the long weekend. Trading in the government securities market halted at 2 P.M. on Thursday and was closed Friday in

observance of Good Friday. On the interest rate front, analysts said that comments Friday by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan might be in the offing.

"I don't find 2 percent real growth adequate," Mr. Greenspan told the Senate Banking Committee. "That does not bring the unem-

ployment rate down at the pace that I think we would like to see."

"He's saying, 'I'm not going to take any chances," said Robert Dederick of Northern Trust Co. in Chicago. "As I read it, we're going to see an accommodative monetary policy at least until the growth rate gets into the 3 percent area."

Like the long bond, other Treasury issues also ended lower last week. The 10-year Treasury note slid 19/32, to 100 13/32, driving its Greenspan hinted that rate cuts yield up to 7.44 percent from 7.36 percent the prior week.

Two-year Treasury notes slipped 9/32, to 100 26/32, to yield 5.32 percent, up from 5.17 percent.

Time Plans \$1 Billion Debt Placement

NEW YORK - Time Warner Inc. said it planned to arrange a private placement of \$1 billion of long-term debt with institutional investors. The media and entertainment giant said Friday

that it would use the proceeds to reduce its commercial bank debt and said the move would strengthen its balance sheet. Time Warner's bank debt accounts for most of its \$8.7 billion in long-

Securities analysts said the private placement would boost Time Warner's debt costs because the rates it must pay on its commercial bank loans are

relatively low.

But they said the move would assure a more predictable repayment schedule, protect against sudden increases in rates and reduce the risk that lenders would be able to dictate a course of action sometime in the future.

"This is probably as good a time as any for locking in money for the long term." said John Reidy, a media analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Interest rates are low and the company is in good health."

Time Warner took on about \$11.2 billion in debt when it was created in mid-1989 by Time Inc.'s acquisition of Warner Communications Inc.

Last year, it cut the debt to \$8.7 billion by using proceeds of a \$2.7 billion stock offering. The company expects later this year to complete the sale of a 12.5 percent interest in its film and cable television operations to two Japanese concerns for \$1 billion, enabling it to cut its debt even more.

Time Warner has reportedly begun talks with banks on refinancing about 57 billion in debt. Investment Dealers' Digest reported in its April 20 edition that meetings on the refinancing were ten-tatively set for last Wednesday and for April 29.

Republics' Capital Needs Seen Pushing Up Rates

WASHINGTON - Based on preliminary as-

sessments of investment needs, the former Soviet republics' entry into the global capital markets will have a profound inflationary impact, some international economic scholars said.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank last week indicated that capital requirements of the republics, along with Eastern Europe and the Middle East, would amount to as much as \$200 billion a year through the

By contrast, the oil price shock of 1973. another event that triggered a shift in international capital flows, transferred \$72 billion from the Western economies to oil-exporting

The estimated size of the Soviet, Eastern and

nounced its verdicts, however, the summation, "Dr. Murphy from

Middle Eastern needs "suggests that we would be unwise to look for very much lower interest rates over the rest of the decade," said John Williamson, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics.

Mr. Williamson said Germany's much-smaller credit demands to finance its unification threw Europe into stagnation by causing interest rates to shoot up.

"There is going to be a shock," said Ward McCarthy of Stone & McCarthy Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey.

For the United States, "it means that domestic sources of financing and overseas sources of financing that have been financing the U.S. budget deficit will go to these new players."
But Stephen J. Entin, a supply-sider in the
U.S. administration under President Ronald Regan who is now a resident scholar at the Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation, said any impact would be short-lived. The dollar amount "doesn't matter," Mr. Entin said. "It's what they do with the money. Global investment will go up and world econo-

mies will expand." Mr. Entin said some foreign investment would be diverted from the United States. But said the U.S. economy would still benefit

because of increases in exports to meet consumer and business needs of the republics as they invest foreign capital. At the same time that the former Soviet states

will be seeking foreign investment. Japan and Germany are pulling away from their roles as major suppliers of capital.

Last week Germany's five ton

They said a recession was possible.

other unions, such as the four-mil-

Heinrich Weiss, president of the

"I recommend a maximum in-

even if strikes were the result.

took strike action.

GMAC: Dealer Indicted for Scam Faced Prior Charge PAY: German Recession Warning

General Motors testified, and a

number of documents were submit-

ted along with his testimony." At-

tempts to identify and locate Dr.

Murphy last week were unsuccess-

said last week that many questions

unanswered. Chief among them is

tigators would soon present evi-dence to a grand jury and would try

to unravel the connections among

dozens of companies and real-es-

tate partnerships. Prosecutors say

they think that at least two compa-

missing \$436 million.

Prosecutors in the current case

and Rocco Merolla, according to judge declared a mistrial. Court pa-

court records. The records show that Mr. Mc-Namara and his father, who was then running the car dealership, were accused of enlisting the four men to beat and intimidate Harold Goberman, the contractor hired to

build the McNamara dealership. In two meetings in June 1972 they forced him to sign over his construction trailer and a bank account with about \$1,300, the allegations said. Mr. McNamara and Alphonse Merolla. The extortion charge had been lodged under the Hobbs Act, which forbids interference with interstate both meetings and his father at one, commerce, and the court ruled that the allegations said.

turned the convictions of Thomas no interstate commerce was in-At a trial in early 1974, a jury volved and that the federal govern-found the McNamaras and Alment had no jurisdiction.

pers did not specify the reason. At a

second trial, Thomas McNamara

was again convicted, as was Al-

phonse Merolla, John McNamara

nies owned by Mr. McNamara were shell corporations he used to defraud GM. One was Kay Industries of Indianapolis, from which he said he bought vehicles to export to a company in Cyprus called Cydonia

> Mr. McNamara is accused of supplying fake invoices and vehicle identification numbers to GMAC to obtain loans. GMAC assumed he was repaying the loans with profits from sales, but in fact he repaid them with more money borrowed from GMAC, the prosecu-

stopped lending him money in De-cember, he owed \$436 million. General Motors already is feel-

ing the financial pinch from the scandai: It wrote off \$275 million in bad debt to Mr. McNamara in the 1991 fourth quarter, a signifi-cant part of the overall \$2.5 billion loss the automaker posted for that

WALL STREET REVIEW

NYSE Sales

MYSE Diaries

Sales Vol.

GAMANT
FORMAN
FORMAN
IBM
GIBNA

Total for week Week ago Year ago Two years ago Jon 1 to date 1971 to date 1970 to date

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 17.

(Continued from first finance page) real minus after subtracting infla-tion and higher levies and taxes." economic institutes forecast that the West German economy would the West German economy would

The president of the OeTV pub- expand by only 1 percent in 1992 lic-sector union, Monika Wulf- after growth of 3.1 percent in 1991. Mathies, said in the Saturday edition of the Berliner Zeitung that but improbable. she saw "no chance" of avoiding a Although economic analysts exstrike. 'Our members are angry pect little long-term economic that public-sector employers have damage from any public-sector torpedoed all compromise," she said.

what Mr. McNamara did with the A 75 percent majority is needed lion-strong engineering and metal in this week's ballot to authorize a workers' union, IG Metall, also Jonny Frank, executive assistant strike. United States attorney, said inves-

German economists are concerned that a generous raise for the Federation of German Industry, public sector would be only the said in an interview with the Bild first in a chain, as other unions newspaper that employers must would seek to better the figure for hold to their tough stance on pay, their members.

In last year's talks, a basic raise of 6 percent in the public sector set crease limited to inflation," curthe pace for increases of around 7 rently running at about 4.2 percent. percent in industry generally.

Raises anywhere near these levels in 1992 could boost inflation and hit the competitiveness of the Euromarts German economy, analysis say, just when its strength is needed to Af a Glance

revive Eastern Germany. Finance Minister Theo Waigel, commenting on this need, said in a newspaper interview Sunday that Germany could raise 140 billion Deutsche marks (\$84.21 billion) for Eastern Germany if the western

spending for two years.

Mr. Waigel, in the interview with
Welt am Sonntag, repeated his determination to implement tough
fiscal policies and extend the moratorium on new federal spending
until 1995.

There will be

"There will be no new spending unless savings are made else-where," he said. He said this would inevitably lead to some hardships for German citizens.

AMEX Most Actives

High Low Lost Chag.

AMEX Sales

AMEX Diaries

Sales Vol.

This Wit Loss Wil

Eurobond Yields

U.S. & less than 5 yes 10.80 9.95 12.15 10.24 8,71 8,81 8,66 8,84 8,45 5,60 5,70

Weekly Sales \$ Nons \$ Nons 269.10 2028.40 1,194.30 1,757.80 — 19.60 — 40.00 61.50 322.10 339 206.20 4499.50 2492.30 9,799.40 4,192.90 5,009.10 5,009.46 10,802.20 6,202.00

Centry Epirocest 5 Nons 5 Nons 6.561,00 20.794.60 16.671.00 23.815.70 382.50 293.63 741.96 23.825.00 26.61.19 4574.90 1.785.40 5.105.70 5.884.80 3.811.40 11.444.90 14.854.00 29.290.70 25.298.60 38,006.90

Libor Rates April 16 U.S.\$ 4.1/16
Deutsche mark 91/16
Pound sterline 10 9/16
French tracc 10 1/16
ECU 4 13/14 Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

April 16 Moturity Bid Ask Yield 31.03.94 100 27.2 100 27.2 5.32 15.12.95 99 5.2 99 5.2 5.83 31.03.97 100 27.2 100 27.2 10.12.10 10.12 1

U.S. Consumer Rates 0.68 % Rue's 7-Day Average

Home Martgage, FHLB average

Book Mosey Market Accounts Book Rote Monitor Index

Hong Kong

Prices surged in response to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.'s lower-than-expected offer for Midland Bank PLC of Britain. The Hang Seng blue-chip index gained 161.58

points, or 3.28 percent, to close at 5.082.69 on Imraday. An average 2.145 billion Hong Kong dollars worth of shares changed hands daily, up Signify on the previous 2.125 billion.

The market gamed more than 2 percent Wednes-

day in response to HSBC's offer for Midland Bank, worth about 378 pence a share instead of the approximately £4 that was expected. Hongkong Bank closed Thursday at 41.50 Hong Kong dollars, up from 39.25.

London

Prices soured early in the week on builish postelection sentiment but eased on profit-taking and squaring of books ahead of the Easter weekend. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index, which hit a six-month high at midweek, closed on Thursday at 2,638.6 points, a gain of 66 points for

Shares were boosted by speculation that a spate of takeover bids may be imminent following the victory of the Conservative Party, which supports

counterbid gave way to confirmation that the Ku-

Midland Benk, target of the takeover bid by Hongkong & Shanghai Benking Corp., was heavily traded and ended with a net rise of 1.7 percent. Midland fluctuated during the week as rumors of a wait Investment Office had sold most of its 10.5 percent stake in Midland. The retail sector was firm. Boots rose 6.9 percent and Dixons 7.2 percent.

Prices posted moderate gains despite uncertainty over the formation of a new government and the stiff prison sentence for Carlo De Benedetti, the

head of Olivetti and CIR. The MIB index gained 14 points, or 1.42 percent, to close Friday at 1,000. The Milan bourse will be closed Monday.

Average daily volume rose to 35 million units last week from 32 million. Olivetti lost 2.20 percent during the week while CIR shed 3.93 percent.

Better-than-expected French company results for 1991 helped the Paris Bourse's CAC-40 index to a gain of 4.15 points, or 0.2 percent, to close at 1,978.21 on Thursday.

The CAC-40 hit 2,000.58 points at one point on

Thursday before being driven down by profit-taking. The rebound on the Tokyo stock market and a good performance on Wall Street helped

The Straits Times industrial index gained 29.69 points during the four-day trading week, closing Thursday at 1,410.61. The SES all-Singapore index moved up 6.29 points, to 383.18.

Volume for the week was down 20.7 percent, to 120,45 million shares.

Tokyo

Share prices were mixed in volatile trading. The Nikkei Stock Average lost 269.97 yen, or 1.5 percent, to close Friday at 17,580.69 yen, down for the seventh week in a row. But the composite Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's first section gained 38.85 points, to end at 1,321.41, its first weekly gain since February. Average daily volume swelled to 320.3 million

shares from 299.4 million. The market was affected by futures-related arbitrage trading throughout the week. Traders predicted the volatile market would last

until at least the end of the Golden Week holiday in the first week of May. The market will be closed on May 4 and 5 for national holidays.

Boosted by a good showing on Wall Street, the Swiss Performance Index gained 16.89 points, or 1.48 percent, to close at 1.158.08 points Thursday. Banks were sought. UBS rose 90 francs, to 3,880. With no signs on the horizon of any relief from high domestic interest rates, analysis said they expected moderate gains in the near future.

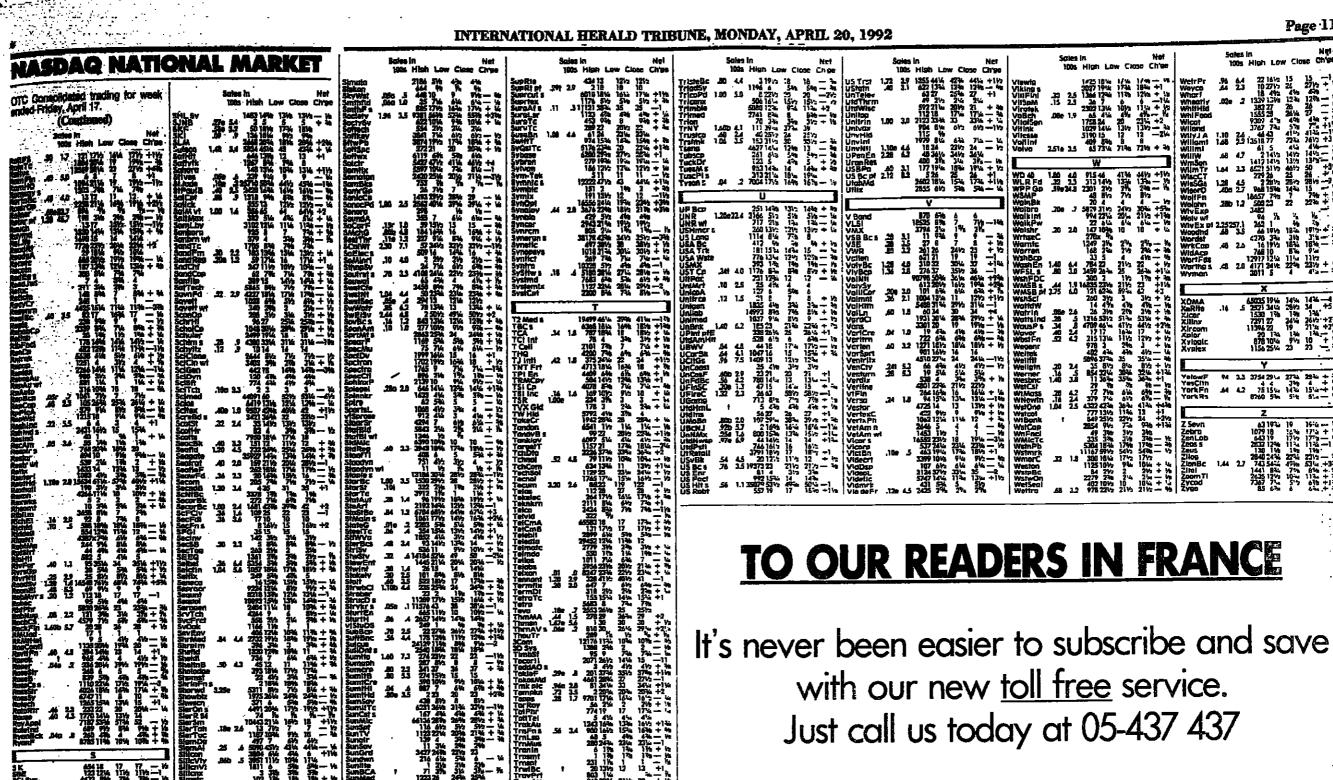
was to be tried separately, but prosecutors later dropped the charges In 1975, the U.S. Court of Apabout Mr. McNamara's business

phonse Merolla guilty and found
Rocco Merolla and Angelo Merolla
tors into the case. Prosecutors
not guilty, according to court recalled a GM representative to bolcords. The jurors were unable to ster their contention that the case

reach a verdict on Mr. De Liso. involved interstate commerce. Immediately after the jury an- According to a transcript of the



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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS | 10 | 146 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 166 | 17 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 Total Control TO THE TANK TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TANK TO THE TOTAL 1114 Carlot Gibbs 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | The Ten to raman de la company de la comp Grant A Color of the Color of t Essay | Essay Second Committee

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NDAY A PLAYOFFS SPORTS

North Stars Edge Red Wings in First Game

the National Hockey League by reaching the Stanley Cup finals last season, picked up right where they left off.

Brian Bellows snapped a tie with 6:15 left Saturday and the North Stars beat the Detroit Red Wings, 4-3, in the first game of their

Norris Division semifinal series in Detroit. Bellows, the North Stars' second-leading scorer with 75 points during the regular season, took a pass inside the blue line from Jim Johnson and fired a harmless-looking long shot from the right boards that Tim Cheveldae, the goalie, didn't appear to see.

"I had no idea where it was," Cheveldae said. "I didn't see Bellows shoot it. At the last second, I saw it coming at me."

Bellows was as surprised as anyone when the puck went into the net.

"It's just one of those things," Bellows said. "I think Cheveldae thought he had his back up against the post. At the last second, I expected him to kick it out. It was bouncing all the way.

"I just slapped at it. It was half-speed. It was about half a slap shot. It brought back

Last year, Minnesota ousted Chicago and onds remaining to give Detroit a 3-2 lead. Columbia, Ed Olczyk's breakaway goal early second period.

losing to Pittsburgh in six games.
"This is a new year, though," Bellows said. "This year, I noticed the guys weren't quite as jubilant. The attitude was, 'Let's get ready

for the next game." Minnesota finished fourth in the Norris Division this season, just as it did a year ago. The Red Wings won the division and were

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

the third-best team in the NHL. Game 2 of their semifinal series is set for Monday night

Sergei Fedorov scored two goals for Detroit. Jon Casey, the star of last year's playoff run, stopped 26 shots for Minnesota. Cheveldae made 29 saves for Detroit.

period before scoring a pair of late goals to take a 3-2 lead. Fedorov tied it at 2-2 with his second goal at 18:02 after Casey, who had skated into the

Steve Yzerman then scored with 15 sec-

right onto Fedorov's stick.

Minnesota tied it on Johnson's goal 3:57 into the third period. Blackhawks 3, Blues 1: In Chicago, Brian McLean on a breakaway at 3:15. Noonan scored twice as Chicago won the

Noonan scored twice as Chicago won the opener of the Norris Division semifinal series, its first victory in a playoff opener in midway through the first period. Rookie Paradan wages

The Blackhawks also shut down St. Louis's Brett Hull, the NHL leader with 70 goals. Ed Belfour made 33 saves as Chicago won its opening game for the first time since 1985, nia, defenseman Brian Glynn scored twice as en the Blackhawks swept Detroit.

Noonan, who had only four goals after geles in the opening game of their series.

Dec. 29, tied the game, 1-1, at 15:08 of the The Oilers, 21st in the league in penals second period. Jocelyn Lemieux knocked in killing, killed off all nine Los Angeles power Detroit trailed, 2-1, late in the second a rebound with 36 seconds left in the second

left circle, inadvertently kicked the puck 3:24 into the game. SMYTHE DIVISION

Jets 3, Canucks 2: In Vancouver, British Rob Blake got Los Angeles' goal late in the

The Associated Press

St. Louis in six games and Edmonton in five
Yzerman, a 45-goal scorer during the regular in the third period broke a tie and gave
season, took a pass in the left circle from Ray Winnipeg a victory in their semifinal opener. Sheppard, skated around defenseman Craig Yevgeni Davydov, who joined the Jets Ludwig, drew Casey out of the crease and after helping the Commonwealth of Indeflipped the puck into the open net. tied the game during a power play 18 seconds into the final period before Okzyk beat Kirk

> vel Bure scored late in the second to put Vancouver ahead,

> the injury-depleted Oilers defeated Los An-

The Oilers, 21st in the league in penalty-

a rebound with 36 seconds left in the second period to give Chicago a 2-1 lead and Noonan scored again 30 seconds into the final period.

Dave Christian got St. Louis's only goal Dave Christian got St. Louis's only goal Scored again 9:44 into the second period on scored again 9:44 into another power play for a 3-0 lead.

Conner's Luck Still Running

With America3 in Lead, Race Canceled as Wind Dies

By Angus Phillips

Vashington Post Service SAN DIEGO — Once again, Dennis Conner was saved by the luck of the Irish, ducking almost certain defeat in the first race of America's Cup defense final trials.

With Bill Koch's America3 far in the lead 8 miles (13 kilometers) into the 20-mile course on Saturday Conner's crew watched a gentle Pacific breeze fade away to nothing, leaving America3 parked lifelessly, sails flapping, as a midrace time limit expired and the contest was officially abandoned.

Thus Conner's Stars & Stripes won another chance to get off on the right foot in the best-of-13

final series to select a Cup defender, as both boats retain their 0-0 records. The dying breeze also wiped out a colossal, uncharacteristic mistake by Conner that put Koch's crew out in front in the first place.

Conner, the four-time Cup finalist who had expressed the hope that "God was an Irishman"

before this series began, profited from a weather break for the second straight time. Last Monday, unexpectedly gentle winds suited perfectly to his aging boat helped him win a sudden-death sailoff and advance to the final round.

Saturday, the forecast again was for moderate breezes of up to 12 knots, but once more they

didn't materialize. When they did, Conner managed to send Americal winging off to a commanding lead when he put Stars & Stripes over the starting line early and was forced to turn around and restart.

Conner, considered a master at timing his starts, was not only over the line early, he was over by half a boat-length, and for no apparent reason.

Melges was almost to the third turning mark when the brocze expired altogether and there he sat, five boat lengths from the mark, as time ticked away. Racing rules call for a match to be abandoned if the lead boat hasn't rounded the third mark after 2 hours 13 minutes, and that time limit expired with America3 slatting helplessly, about three boat lengths from the mark.

It was the first abandonment of a race in two and a half months of trials here. In fact, one had to search the records for the last time a Cup race was abandoned in progress. It turned out to be the fourth race of the 1983 Cup match, in which Australia II was well ahead of Conner's Liberty.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS (Best-et-7)
SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period—1, Detroit, Federay 1 (Burr), 12:50 (sh), 2, Minnessia, Shaw 1 (Dohlen, Gasner), 14:32 (sp), Second Period—3, Min-Gazner), 14:32 (pp), 3econd Period-, Min-nasola, B. Smith 1 (Bellews, Show), 12:30 (pp). 4. Detroit, Fedorev 2 (Burr), 18:02. 5, Detroit. Yzerman 1 (Sheppard, Probert), 19:45. Third Period—6. Minnesota, Johnson 1 (Modana, Broten), 3:57. 7, Minnesota, Bellows 1 (Jahnson, Broten), 13:45.

First Peried—I. St. Louis. Christian I (Zombol. 3:24. Second Peried—2. Chicage, Noonon I (Hudson, Smith), 15:08. 3. Chicage, Lamieux I (B.Surier, Chellos), 19:21. Third Peried—4. Chicage, Noonon 2 (K.Brown, B.Surier), :30 (pp.). Shots on goal-St. Louis (on Bellour) 9-13-12—34, Chicago (on Joseph) 7-15-13—35. Smythe Division

Adoms), 16:35. 2. Winnipeg, Olousson 1 (Olozyk), 12:15 (ps). Second Period—3, Vancouver, Bure 1 (Fergus), 17:13. Third Period—4,

2 1 6-3 0 1 6-1

Los Appeles
First Period.—1, Edmonton, Domphousse 1
(Murchy, Nicholis), 4:14 (pp), 2, Edmonton,
Glynn 1 (Domphousse, Buchberger), 15:45.
Second Period.—1, Edmonton, Glynn 2 (Murphy, Nicholis), 7:44 (pp), 4, Los Angeles, Blotte
1 (Granata, Robitalite), 18:15. Taird Period.— Shots on gool—Edmonton (on Hrudey) 12-10-5—27. Los Angeles (on Ronford) 87-8—25.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

x-clinched playoff berth. y-clinched division filie. FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 25 27 30 36—121 Affordia 19 26 24 26—93 Pippen 9-14 1-2 20. Jordon 9-16 3-4 21: Aug-mon 6-13 13-16 25. Robinson 8-13 0-0 19. Rebounds-Chicago 46 (Williams 7), Attento 46

beunds—Chicago 46 (Williams 7), Altanto 46 (Sonders 7). Asiats—Chicago 30 (Jordan 8). Altanto 15 (Graham 6). Philosolabhia 33 46 24 25—122 Charlotte 39 25 31 27—112 Gilliam 10-17 10-11 30, Hawkins 7-17 10-12 26, Anderson 7-18 44 20; Johnson 8-27-97 25, Garlison 11-21 2-3 24, Gilli 10-21 0-0 20. Rebeunds—Philosolabhia 38 (Barskey, Gilliam, Anderson 18), Charlotte 40 (Johnson 13), Assists—Philosolabhia 39 (Jones 16), Contribute 47 (Barsus)

Glass 11-17 3-4 26, Richardson 10-17 2-2 23; K.Maione 7-13 11-14 25, J.Maione 13-19 9-10 35.

(K.Akaltone 11). Assists—Minnesotic 28 (Richardson 10), Utoh 35 (Stockton 23). Socramente 24 26 27 25—106 Septite 37 36 37 25—138 Richmond 5-11 2-2 17, Hopson 7-12 Kemp 10-154-5 24, McKey 7-128-8 23, Joh 15 2-2 20, Rebounds—Secrements 37 son 7-12 4-5 18; Kamo 16-154-5 24, McKey 7-12 B-23, Johnson 9-15 2-2 20, Rebounds—Socromente 37 (Sim-mons 91, Septile 97 (Kemp 14), Assists—Soc-romento 15 (Webb 4), Septile 33 (McAillion 9), LA Cispeers 22 25 28—144 Golden State 34 25 22 33—114 Edwords 49 9-12 17, Harper 9-20 7-10 26; Mullin 8-17 6-6 22, Hardsoway 11-18 5-6 29, Re-bends—Los Angeles 45 (Harper 117), Golden State 41 (Oyens 91, Assists—Los Angeles 26 (Harper 10), Costien 542 26 (Harper 117)

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
LA Lokers 30 22 25 32—109
Portiand 27 26 21 27—161
Divoc 5-149-1225. Scott 5-117-6 18; Rebineon 8-15 5-7 21, Ainge 9-15 5-7 27, Rabounds—Los Angeles 54 (Green 13), Portiond 34 (Robinson, Williams 5), Assists—Los Angeles 29 (Threatt 12), Portiond 23 (Ainge 6).

Washington 35 24 32 13—184
Philodelphia 34 24 36 17—111
Eackies 14-22 3-5 31, Adoms 4-18 2-2 21; Gilllorn 7-10 9-9 23, Howkins 8-14 8-19 24, Rabeunds—Weshington 47 (Fester 9), Philodelphia 59 (Barkley 10), Assists—Wat hington 27 rie, Eackles &), Philadelphia 33 (Daw-

Jackson 12-16 4-7 30, Starks 9-14 5-8 28; Lohaus 6-11 0-0 17. Materia 5-13 7-9 17. Ellis 7-12-1-17. Rebounds—New York 47 (Oakley 11), All-walke 48 (Lohaus 10). Assista—New York 19

BASEBALL Major League Standings

(Threeth Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE Sectifie 808 866 967—1 5 T Milwayske 801 846 867—5 7 T Hanson, Janes (6), Acker (8) and Valle Wegman and Surhoff, W—Wegman, 1-1, L—

Abbott, Crim (a), Elchhorn (b), Harvey (b), Frey (9) and Parrish; Gordon, Heaton (7), Mantgomery (9) and Agactorians, W—Frey,1Texas 118 112 682—6 11 3 L—Montgomery (9) and Agactorians, W—Frey,1Briscoe, Walton (4), Netson (6), Horsman (7) and Hernand; Brown, Mathews (8), Rogers (8) and Rodriguez, W—Brown, 3-0, L—
Briscoe, 0-1, Sv—Rogers (2), HR—Toxas, Chicago 80 300 162—4 6 6
Erickson, Willis (8), Wayne (8) and Harpers
McDowell and Manageria

Paimer (4).

Farentia 608 808 808—8 1 4 2

Wells, Hentgen (5), McCbandid (7), D.Ward (9) and Borders: Clemens, Hort's (18), Foscas (19), Reordon (19) and Panc, W.—Clemens, 2-1, L.—Wells, 1-1, Sv—Reordon (2), NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philodalphia 28 918 188—4 9 4 8cs. 2-1, L.—Olivares, 1-2, Sv—McElroy (3), MCElroy (3) and Girardi; Olivares, Worrell (8), Corporater (9) and Ospanozi, W.—Strickens 88 186 67-7 9 8 HBL—Chrop. Dresser (1).

MATIONAL LEAGUE
Philipdalphia 299 018 188—6 9 4 Boskie, 2-0.L—Olivares, 1-2.5v—McEiroy (3).
Philipburgh 899 186 422—7 9 9 HR—Chicoso, Dowson (1).
Mulholland, Jones (7), Ritchie (7), Schilling
(9) and Doulitar; Drobek, Belinda (8) and
Princa W—Drobek, 2-1. L—Jones, 8-1.5v—
Belinda (3).
Son Diese 860 960 961—1 6 1 (5), Glecton (8), Neogle (9) and Lovaliters.

Mational Company (1), Service (2), Service (3), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Glecton (8), Neogle (9) and Lovaliters.

Mational Company (1), Service (3), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Glecton (8), Neogle (9) and Lovaliters.

Mational Company (1), Service (3), Service (3), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (3), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (3), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (4), Service (4), Service (4), Service (4), Service (4), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (5), Service (5), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (6), Service (6), Ritchie (7), Williams (8) and Loke; Smith, Polacias (7), W

Princs. W—Drobek, 2-1. L—Jones, 0-1. 3-4

Belindo (3).

Sos Diego 90 90 90 91—1 4 3

Heyston 91 909 252—3 7 8

Hurst, Clements (7), Melendez (8) and Sonthoop: Harnisch, D.Jones (9) ond Saryuls, W—
Hornisch, 1-2. L—Hurst, 9-1. Sv—D. Jones (4),
HR—Houston, Finker (1).
New York 94 92 90—10 11 9

Montreel 91 90 91—2 7 2

Cone and O'Brien; Martinez, Simons (6),
Sampen (6), Honey (8) and Fletcher, Cerone (7), W—Landrum, 1-3. L—
(7), W—Cone, 1-1. L—Martinez, 1-2.
Clacinanti see 12 90—3 4 9

Son Francisco 916 222 222—7 9 2

Browning, Bonkhead (1), Henry (5), Oibble

(?): W—Cone, 1-1. L—Morfinez, 1-2.
Clacianoli 681 82 893—3 4 6
Son Francisco 68 88 8 82 22—7 9 2
Rilo, Henry (?) and Read; Downs, Hickerson (6), Beck (?) and McMomera, W—Hickerson (6), Beck (?) and McMomera, W—Hickerson (6), Beck (?), Ruskin (8) and Oliver; Wilson, Heredia (1), Henry (5), Dibble (1), Ruskin (8) and Oliver; Wilson (9) and McMomera (1).
Alfoste 613 90 190—5 7 3
Los Aspeles 103 190 927—7 12 1
Glovine, Freemon (?), Stanton (?), Berstguer (?), Pena (9) and Olson; Martinez, Golf (9), McDowell (9) and Harmonicz, W—Michael (1), Los (1), Andurson (8), Myproven (1), Los (1), Los

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Dakland 900 000 131—5 11 0
Fexus 125 001 000—3 9 0
Moore, Honeycuft (8), Eckersley (9) and
buirk; Guzman, Mathews (8), Rogers (8) and
Radriguez, W—Moore, 2-0, L—Mathews, 0-1.

Alinesatz 306 618 636—7 16 d Codaret, 1-0, L—Offe, 1-1, HRS-were to a chicago 600 900 900—0 4 d Codaret, 1-0, L—Offe, 1-1, HRS-were to a chicago final horizontal final final

Collifornia 220 600 610 2—5 71 3 Kansas City 600 000 120 6—1 7 8

(15 legings)
Abbott, Crim (6), Elchhorn (8), Harvey (8),

100 110 Ma;-7 10 on (8) and Ci son; Hershiser, S,Wilson (8), McD

Japanese Basebali

0 .590 3 0 .333 5 2.300 572

Latte 9, Selbu 4 Dalei 18, Orix 2

Nippon Ham 3, Kimtelsu 2, 11 Innings Sunday's Re Nippon Hom 11, Kintetsu

FOOTBALL WLAF

pario 3 1 6 750 59 56 from 3 1 700 85 68 min 3 2 0 600 85 70 SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Barcelana 9, London 0 Birmingham 21, Socramente 14 New York-New Jersey 34, Frankfurt 21 TENNIS

a del Sanchez, 6-4, 6-4, (GINIA SLIMS OF HOUSTON Quarterflacis o Seles (1), Yugoslovio, def, Bo

Maleova (2), Bulgaria, del. Sandra Cocchini (7), Italy, 6-2, 6-3; Laura Gildemoister (6) melster 6-4, 6-1; Garrison USTA CLAY COURT TOURNAMENT

tarde, Australia, 44, 64, 7-3; Claudio Mazzo-dri, Switzerland, dol, Marcete Gerriz, Spoin, 7-5, 6-1; Melifyel Washington (3), U.S. del. Marcete Filinetri, Uruguay, 44, 7-4 (9-7), 6-4;

RUGBY INTERNATIONALS

CRICKET

FIRST YEST
West Indies vs. South Africa
Saturday, in Bridgeton, Barbados
West Indes first innings: 242 (at out)
South Africa, first lanings: 13 (without lass)

SOCCER ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsed 2. Queens Park Rongers Coventry 6. Everton 1 Crystal Petacos & Oldhom 9 Liverpool 6, Leeds & He Luton 1, Manchester United 1 Luton 1, Manchester United 1 Manchester City 2, West Ham 0 Norwich 8, Notts County 1 Notinshom Forest 2. Aston Villa 6 Sheffield United 1. 2. Aston Villa 6 Southampton 0, Sheffield Wednesdor Sherheid United 1, Arsented Southumpten 0, Steffield Wednesdoy 1 Tottenhorn 3, Wimbledon 3 Standings: Monchester United 73, Leeds 73. Sheffield Wednesdoy 70, Arsenol 66, Monchester City 61, Liverpool 59, Sheffield United 54,

ner Cary &t, Liverpool 99, sherried United 54, Nottlinshom Forest 54, Aston Vilke 54, Crystid Palace 53, Chelsea 52, Tattenham 51, Everton 19, Wimbledon 49, Oldham 46, Gueens Park Rangers 47, Southampian 44, Norwich 44, Co-cotry 41, Luton 39, Notts Caunty 37, West Home

Monaco (l. Marseille 3 Parts St. Germain (l. St. Effenns (l iller 2, Le Havre 2 Corn 2, Nimes 0 Little 1, Lens 2 Cornes 2, Nontes 0 Rennes 1, Toulouse 1 Toulon 1, Metz 1 Nancy 3, Sochaux 1 Standings; Marsell

St. Germain 46, Coen 42, Auxerre 41, Montpeller 41, Le Hovre 38, Lens 37, St Ethenne 38, Lens 38, Northes 25, Toulous 34, Metz 33, Toulous 32, Lyen 31, Wilmes 29, Sochoux 28, Costees 27, nes 24, Nancy 25 GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Eintrecht Frankfurt 1. Wo

Scholke B, Pertuna Duesseldarf 8
FC Cologne 2, Karteruhe SC 3
Kalserslauhern 2, MSV Duisborn 1
Hamburg SV 1, Bover Leverkusen 1
VTL Bochum 2, Werder Bremen 2
Bayern Munich 1, VTB Stuffgart 8
Stendises: Borneste Dormund 49, Eintecht Frankfurf 43, VTB Stuffgart 43, Boyer
Leverkusen 41, Kolserslauhern 39, FC Nurem-

beru 38. PC Cologne 35. Werder Bremen 35. Kortsruhe SC 33. Boyven Munich 31. Schulle 30. Boyussic Moench. 30. PC Hame Reside. 20. Hemburs 3V 29. Wottensched 28. MSV Oph-burs 28. Dynama Dresden 28. VH. Bocken 29.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Ascell 1, Cosfort 3
Plorentine 1, Cremonese 1
Popula 5, Veranc 9
Genco 1, Bori 3 AC Allian 1. Internazionale 6 Napoli 2. Lazio al Rome 8

AC Allon 1. Internazionia e Napoli 3. Lezio d'Reme B
Parmo 0. Alabaria of Barsagas B
Rama 1. Juventus of Turin 1
Torino 1. Somedario of Geneo 1
Standings: AC Allon 40. Juventus el Turin
42. Napoli 38. Terino 32. Parma 32. Julentus
zionola 32. Somedario of Geneo 31. Lesis el
Rome 10. Roma 31. Alabaria 29. Geneo 29.
Feggio 28. Fierantino 28. Cosiliari 48. Bori 19.
Verono 19. Cremonese 17. Ascell 12.

SPANISH FIRST DIVESTOR : orlive 2. Burges 2 Sporting Gilen & Real Socieded 1 Seville 3, Zarastva 9 Athletic Bilbas 8, Ovieda 9 Valladelid 0, Atletica de Modrid 1

Volladolld D. Atterico de Madrid 1
Cadiz 2. Oscouna 2
Tenerite 2. Volencio 1
Reol Mardid 7 Esparel 8
Barcetona 7, Albaceta 1
Standines: Reol Madrid 44. Borcetera 44, Atterico de Madrid 42, Volencia 34. Albaceta 34. Reol Socieded 34, Seviller 33, Zarreges 34, Sportes Gilon 32. Burpos 31. Learens 37, Ovisco 28, Cassuna 28, Atterico Bibos 27, Tenerite 25, Descrito Coruna 24, Remerit 45.

DELINES

Berick !

Mornie I

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Millio Inc.

CYCLING

Liege-Bastogne-Liege

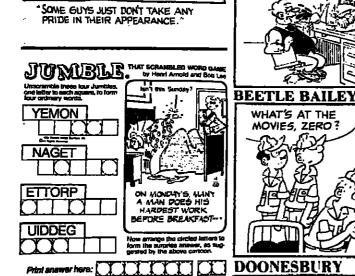
Results Sunday is the 261-bildweler (165-mile) World Cup roce: L Dirk De Wolf, Bel-mile) World Cup roce: L Dirk De Wolf, Bel-mile) World Cup roce: L Dirk De Wolf, Belsatia) World Cue roce: L. Dirk De Well, Be-glum, 7: 18:96: 2, Steven Roeks, Neitherlands, 30 seconds behind: 3, Jeon-Promotis Bernard, Prosca, 30: 4, Davide Cassoni, 16/h, 1:36: 5, Tony Romineer, Switzerland, 2:96: 6, Genral Rue, France, 2:00: 7, Gert-Jan Thouses, Neitherlands, 2:00: 8, Glergie Pairias, Noty, 2:00: 9, Robert Millor, Britolin, 3:07 M, Sabris Von Hossydanci, Belglum, 2:12,

Von Prosycanich, Bespiller, 2: 12, 13. Him Von de Loer, Belgium, 2: 12; 13, Luc Respin, Belgium, 2: 12: 14, Stechen Roche, Inelgnd, 2: 15; 14, Alie Kvofavoli, Norway, 2: 15: 14, Day-Otte Leuri-zen, Norway, 2: 45; 17, Frank Von den Abbeste. m. 2:52; 18, Donte Reza, France, 2:52; Il Anderson, America, 2:53; World Cap standars: Austrolia, 3:22.
World Cap standars: 1, De Welf, Standars
2. Olof Ludwin. Germony, 5: 3, Giberi Dudo-

TRANSACTIONS

BALTIMORE—Stand Tim Loyans, Pitcher, to contract with Rochester, Intercellend Loosus, Put Mark Willemses, pitcher, en Wdoy disobled list, retransfer BAŞEBALL





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(Annexes Jumpiles: Triusly Prime Fried) Hither

PEANUTS

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BUMSTEAD!! YOU KNOCKED WY COFFEE

WHAT'S AT THE

MOVIES, ZERO?

NAME OF THE MOTHER

ANN BOOP STEIN.



LET'S

SEE.

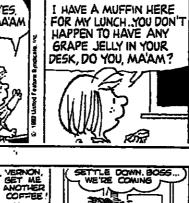


ONE'S ABOUT SURFING ...

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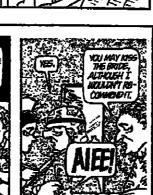












CALVIN AND HOBBES









WIZARD of ID







REX MORGAN







Derry St. of Colorine M. Werder Name Agricus one 50 M. Govern Maries N. So. M. Gerovica Whence M. FC House Name clarettains S. of Austronomes Message clarettains S. of Austronomes Name States S. O France Dr. Vil. Name States S. O France M. Fortung Design TALIAN FIRST DIVISION Ascert Law 1- Dry Brown Pogga di y certago di Generali di Sancia di Parte di Parte di Sancia di Parte di Parte di Resonne di Sancia di Parte di Parte di Sancia di Parte di Terrino di Sancia di Parte di Parte

SPAM'SH EIRST DIVISION SPAM 15 WEIRST DIVISION
DROOM 12 2 E-200 2
Look comes 12 Mothers 1
Section 3 2 E-200 2
Section 3 E-200 3

4 Lisgo-Bastogne-Liege The Complete Service S a. C. 12.0.2.0.1864 Backtus himt !! こうこうな その前の機能 20 Service Foot

SASEBALL









led as Wind Dies The Associated Press The Associated Press The Associated Press Young pitched 3 1-3 inmings, allow With two cours before the pitched 3 1-3 inmings, allow Four relievers shr

park homer and Steve Buechele and Andy Van Slyke each had three hits as the Pittsburgh Pirates contimed their best start in 26 years. beating the Philadelphia Phillies, 11-0, in Pittsburgh on Sunday for their sixth straight victory.

Buchele was 3 for 4 with three RBIs and Van Slyke was 3 for 3 and scored three runs as the Pirates improved to 9-2 for the first time since 1966. They outscored the Phillies 27-

series and have now won 23 of their last 30 against Philadelphia. Bob Walk left after 3% innings with a strained right groin, but Bob Patterson (1-0) got the victory with 3% scoreless immigs and Roger Mason finished up to complete the three-lift shutout. The Phillies were held to one hit until Mariano Duncan's leadoff double in the seventh. The Pirates, who didn't have a double-digit hit game until getting 12 hits in Saturday's 9-2 victory,

6 while sweeping their three-game

had a season-high 17 hits. Buchele's two-run single and shortstop Mariano Duncan's throwing error helped the Pirates to a 3-0 lead in the first against Danny Cox (1-1), who allowed nine hits and six runs, five earned, in four innings. For the weekend, Phillies starters were roughed up for 21 hits and 16 runs in 14 1-3 innings by a Pirates offense that was hitting a league-low .214 on Saturday.

Mets 11, Expos 6: In Montreal, Howard Johnson, hitting .163 entering the game, put New York ahead with a three-run double in the seventh. On the play, left fielder Ivan Calderon failed to field the carom off the left-field wall, allowing Johnson to also score to give the Mets a 7-4 lead. Montreal has committed 19 errors this season, including two in the fourth inning when the Mets took a 3-0 lead.

Anthony Young (2-0) was the

ing two runs. Todd Hundley hit his first homer Mets added four runs, two coming on another double by Johnson, whose five runs batted in tied a career high for one game. Johnson entered the game with five RBIs.

Cardinals 4, Cabs 3: In St. Louis, Missouri, Jose DeLeon ended a long dry spell, winning his first game since July, DeLeon (1-1) gave up one run in five innings to win for

NATIONAL LEAGUE

the first time since last July 28. He oenefited from a four-run fifth against another pitcher with a long time between victories, Danny Jackson, Jackson (0-3) hasn't won in his last 12 starts, dating from June 14, and has only one victory in the last two seasons.

Lee Smith, the fifth St. Louis pitcher, pitched 11/3 innings for his

fourth save. DeLeon has long been considered one of baseball's hard-luck stories, going 5-9 last season de-spite a career-best 2.71 ERA. Last season, the Cardinals averaged

only 3.5 runs in his starts, the lowest in the league.

DeLeon allowed four hits, three for extra bases, and worked around back-to-back errors without damage in the fifth to best Chicago for the first time since June 1, 1990. He was 0-4 with a 3.86 ERA against the Cubs last season.

 In games Saturday: Cubs 5, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Missouri, Dwight Smith, hitting .100 entering the game, doubled twice and drove in three runs and Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer for Chicago. With St. Louis leading, 4-3, in the sixth, Ryne Sandberg and Dawson each singled at home plate in Los Angeles.

winner in relief of Sid Fernandez. With two outs before Smith dou-Young pitched 3 1-3 innings, allow-bled to put the Cubs ahead.

SPORTS BASES

Four relievers shut out St. Louis over the final five innings. Shawn of the season in the eighth when the Boskie pitched 24 innings for the Mets added four runs, two coming victory and Chuck McElroy worked 14 innings for his third save.

Pirates 9, Phillies 2: In Pittsburgh, Cecil Espy raised his average to .800 with a three-run pinch triple and Barry Bonds added a two-rim homer in a five-run fifth as the Pirates continued their best start (8-2) in 19 years with a victory over Pinladelphia. Espy, who still hasn't started a game, is 8 for 10 overall and his seven runs batted in are second to Bonds's nine for the Pirates. Expos 8, Mets 6: The Expos took

advantage of errors by center fielder Howard Johnson and third baseman Chris Donnels to break an eighth-inning tie and beat New York in Montreal. With one out and the score 5-5, Larry Walker singled off Jeff Innis and scored when Tim Wallach's single was misplayed by Johnson. Giants 7, Reds 3: In San Francis-

Will Clark doubled for his 1,000th career hit in a six-run first inning that carried the Giants past Cincinnati. Trevor Wilson, activated off the disabled list Friday night, gave up three runs, one carned, and five hits in five innings to win his first start of the season. Wilson capped the Giants' firstinning rally with a two-run double.

Astros 4, Padres 2: Jeff Bagwell hit a two-run homer in the 10th, lifting the Astros over San Diego in Houston. After Steve Finley led off the bottom of the 10th with a walk, Bagwell hit a 3-2 pitch from reliever Randy Myers over the center-field wall for his second homer of the season.

Dodgers 7, Braves 3: Juan Samuel hit a tie-breaking, two-run single in the eighth and center fielder Brett Butler threw out two runners



Ozzie Guillen of the White Sox leaping for the throw as the Twins' Shane Mack slides into second. gave up an RBI single to pinch-

Milacki Pitches **Orioles Past** The Tigers, 3-2

The Associated Press

Bob Milacki became the latest Baltimore pitcher to turn in a strong performance at the Orioles' new ball park, stopping the Detroit Tigers on four hits over eight innings Sunday in a 3-2 victory. Milacki (1-1) struck out seven and walked three as the Orioles

AMERICAN LEAGUE

won their third straight from the Tigers, clinching their first series

Monday night. Gregg Olson pitched the ninth for his second save.

Baltimore pitchers have allowed only seven runs and four extra-base hits in six games at Oriole Park at Camden Yards. The team's ERA at odd hit. home is 1.17, and includes two shutouts by Rick Sutcliffe.

Detroit got its runs on homers by Mickey Tettleton and Travis Fryman. The Tigers have scored only three runs in three games against the Orioles after getting 35 in a four-game series at Cleveland,

Yankees 5, Indians 3: In New York, Danny Tartabull hit a goahead, two-run single in the sixth and the New York Yankees got another strong outing from a start-er to defeat Cleveland. Jeff Johnson (1-1) was chased in the second inning of his previous start at Toronto. This time, he started with five shutout innings and left after allowing two runs and six hits in 64 innings.

Jack Armstrong (0-2) allowed Mei Hail's second-inning home run and Tartabull's single, Derek Lillihitter Randy Velarde that made it

Carlos Baerga hit a run-scoring single in the eighth off John Habyan. Steve Howe got four outs for his second save, striking out Glenallen Hill to end the eighth with

runners on second and third. Matt Nokes then homered off Rod Nichols in the bottom of the

Red Sox 5, Blue Jays 4: In Boston, Scott Cooper's strange single off the pitching rubber drove in the victory over Detroit in two years. winning run with two outs in the The teams conclude the series ninth. Tom Henke, who had worked five scoreless innings this season, relieved to start the ninth with a 4-1 lead. But instead of getting his first save, Henke (1-1) took the loss, hurt by an error by first baseman Pat Tabler and Cooper's

Herm Winningham led off with a pinch-single, Wade Boggs hit a one-out double and Jody Reed walked, loading the bases. Tabler muffed Phil Plantier's grounder, allowing one run to score and leaving the bases loaded.

Henke struck out Ellis Burks, but Mike Greenwell hit a two-run single on a 1-2 pitch, tying it at 4. David Wells relieved and Cooper, playing in place of the ejected Jack Clark, hit a hard one-hopper that hit the rubber. The ball popped high in the air to second baseman Roberto Alomar, and Cooper made a head-first dive to beat the throw to first.

White Sox 4, Twins 1: Greg Hibhard extended his scoreless streak to 2013 innings before needing late relief help in Chicago. Hibbard (3-0) matched his career high with his third straight victory. He allowed six hits and was backed by four double plays in 7% innings, and Bobby Thigpen got four outs for

his fourth save. John Smiley (0-2), a 20-game winner for Pittsburgh last year, had his longest outing of the season. He shut out Chicago for five innings, but gave up three runs on five hits in the sixth and left after the seventh.

The game was scoreless when Robin Ventura opened the Chicago sixth with a bloop single. Frank Thomas doubled to the base of the wall in left-center and George Bell followed with a sacrifice fly for the first run. Mike Huff hit an RBI double and scored on Lance Johnson's two-out single.

In games Saturday:

Yankees 14, Indians 0: In New runs during a 10-run fourth inning and later added a two-run homer as the Yankees routed Cleveland. Greg Cadaret, backed by a big lead, pitched New York's first complete game since July 11, ending a major league record streak of 93 games between complete games.

Athletics 5, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Jose Canseco hit a tworun homer, capping a three-run ral-ly in the eighth and lifting Oakland past the Rangers. Canseco's homer to left field, his sixth of the season. came against reliever Terry Math-

Orioles 6, Tigers 1: Mike Mussina allowed one run in eight innings and Leo Gomez singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth as the Orioles beat Detroit in Baltimore. Mussina gave up seven hits, walked three and struck out four.

Blue Jays 2, Red Sox 1: Todd Stottlemyre pitched three-hit ball over seven innings in Boston to out-duel Frank Viola as Toronto beat the Red Sox for its 10th victory in 12 games. Stortlemyre won with relief help from Duane Ward and Tom Henke, with Henke getting the last three outs for his second save.

Angels 5, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Hubie Brooks and three rain delays totaling more than three hours dampened another day for Kansas City as California sent the Royals to their 11th loss in 12 games.

Mariners 5, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, Harold Reynolds squeezed home the go-ahead run in the seventh and Mike Schooler es-

SIDELINES

American Top Gymnastics Winner, As Former Soviets Garner 13 Medals

PARIS (AP) - Kim Zmeskal of the United States became a double winner Sunday at the World Gymnastics Championships, upsetting Svetlana Boguinskaia, the defending champion, in the balance beam.

Li Jing of China shared his second title when he and Alexei Voropaev of the Commonwealth of Independent States tied for first in the parallel bars. Li had also tied for the title in the pommel horse. Lavinia Milosovici of Romania took the women's uneven parallel bars. You Ok Youl of South Korea won the men's vault for the second year in a row, and Grigori Misutin, the 1991 men's all-around champion, won the high-bar

event as the five-day competition ended. Zmeskal was the top individual winner, with the balance beam and or exercise titles. Vitali Scherbo of the Commonwealth of Independent States won the rings and a share of the pommel horse title on Sainrday. Under a new format, individual titles were awarded in six men's and four

women's events, but there were no team or all-around competitions. The championships finished with former Soviets winning or sharing five titles, all in the men's competition, and topping the overall medal count with 13. China had four medals, and the United States, three.

Love 3d-Round Leader in U.S. Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) - Davis Love 3d. the defending champion, birdied four of the last six holes on Saturday to take a 3-stroke lead after three rounds in the Heritage Classic. Love, trying to become the first golfer to win the Heritage three times and the second to capture back-to-back titles, shot his third straight 4under-par 67 for a 54-hole total of 12-under 201. Mark O'Meara was alone in second after a 70 that left him at 204. Chip Beck, tied for first

with Love and O'Meara on Friday, shot 71 and is in third at 205.

• Peter Senior of Australia birdied the final hole Sunday and beat Rick Gibson of Canada by one stroke in the Bridgestone Aso Open Golf Tournament in Asomachi, Japan. The final birdie was his third of the round against two bogeys, giving him a one-under-par 71 and a total of

Devil His Due Wins Wood Memorial

NEW YORK (AP) - Devil His Due took the lead on the final turn and won the Wood Memorial by a length over West by West, probably earning himself a trip to the Kentucky Derby on May 2.

The victory, in 1 minute, 49.2 seconds for the 1½ miles (1.8 kilometers).

was the third straight stakes victory of the day for Allen Jerkens, the trainer, at Aqueduct. British-bred Rokeby finished third in his American debut.

For the Record

South Africa's women's tennis team qualified for the Federation Cup, to be held in Frankfurt in July, by winning the Africa-Europe Zone tournament Saturday in Athens. The South Africans, back in international team tennis for the first time in 20 years, beat Croatia, 2-1. (AFP) Arkadi Chernyshev, the ice hockey coach who led the Soviet team to gold medals in four Olympic Games, died Saturday in Moscow. He was 78. Chernyshev coached the Soviet Olympic team from 1948 to 1972, winning gold medals in 1956, 1964, 1968 and 1972. (AP)

Welcome N'Cita of South Africa retained his International Boxing Federation super-bantamweight title on an unanimous point decision over Jesus Salud of the United States on Saturday in Treviolo, Italy. (AP)

Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 26, the world's No. 2-ranked men's tennis player, married his longtime girlfriend, Annette Olsen, 28, on Saturday in

the lakeside city of Vaxsjo in southern Sweden. Butch Reynolds of the United States, competing for only the second time since he was suspended for drug use two years ago, won the 400 meters in 45.92 seconds on Saturday in Palo Alto, California. But Reynolds, the world record-holder, was .43 seconds short of automatic (Reitters) qualification for the U.S. Olympic trials.

New York-New Jersey Edges Frankfurt in WLAF

Kendall Trainor's 32-yard field goal as time ran out gave the New York-New Jersey Knights a 24-21 victory over the Frankfurt Galaxy in a World League of American Foot-ball game in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Trainor's first attempt from 37 yards was

wide, but the Knights got another chance on the play when Frankfurt's Cedric Stallworth was called for running into the kicker. The victory Saturday night was the first in five games this season for the defending

North American East Division champions. It temporarily moved them out of last place, pending the outcome of Sunday's Ohio-San Antonio game. Frankfurt dropped to 2-3, two games behind Barcelona in the Europe two games behind Barcelona in the Europe

The Knights began the winning drive on to lead the Fire.

back Doug Pederson found Monty Gilbreath for 15 yards on a third-and-10, then hit Kip Lewis for 18 yards to put the ball on the Galaxy 41. Chris McLemore then rushed for 8 and 13 yards to the 20 with seven seconds left, setting up the winning field goal.

Pederson, a third-string quarterback who got the start when Reggie Slack and Brent Pease were hurt last week against Orlando, completed 18 of 39 passes for 257 yards and two touchdowns. Frankfurt's Alex Espinoza, who was starting for the injured Mike Perez,

Eddie Britton that broke a fourth-quarter tie,

yard plunge. The Surge (3-2) outgained Birmingham by nearly 100 yards but was hurt by four turnovers.

After 28 scoreless minutes, the teams put three scores in the last two minutes of the half. The Fire got on the board first when Philip Doyle kicked a 38-yard field goal with 1:18 remaining. Two plays and 21 seconds later, Sacra-

mento went ahead. The former Atlanta Falcous quarterback David Archer completed a

But in the final 57 seconds of the half, the don 30, they were unable to get the ball into Fire went 87 yards in eight plays, setting up a the end zone.

The Fire (3-1-1) put the game away four 52-yard field goal by Doyle that cut the lead minutes later when Jim Bell scored on a 1- to 7-6 at the half. Barcelona 9, London 0: In London's Wem-

bley Stadium, Teddy Garcia kicked three field goals, including a league-record 51-yarder. Garcia, who played for New England and Houston in the National Football League, also converted from 20 and 43 yards. He missed from 20 and 27 yards.

The victory gives Barcelona a sweep of the

The Dragons' offense dominated the game. York, Mel Hall singled home two



HEADING UP - Marseille's Jean-Pierre Papin heading the ball during his team's 3-0 defeat of Monaco, which all but clinched a fourth straight French championship for Marseille. Papin said Sunday that he would make an announcement about his long-awaited transfer — reportedly to AC Milan in Italy - on Saturday before his last game in Marseille.

Courier Wins Title in Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG - Jim Courier, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, won his third title of the

year when he defeated Michael Chang. 7-5, 6-3, in the final of the Hong Kong Open on Sunday, just a few hours after completing his semifinal match. Courier, the top seed, under-

scored his supremacy on the tour and his tremendous stamina by winning back-to-back matches against two fellow Americans within six hours. He defeated Brad Gilbert, the fourth seed, 6-4, 6-1, in a rain-delayed semifinal that was carried over from Saturday and then peaked again to resist Chang's

"It is always tough against Mi-chael," said Courier, the winner of the Australian and Japan opens this year. "If he had beaten me playing like that I would have been happy. Courier played the big points bet-ter than Chang, the third seed, in a largely baseline battle. He won five games with aces and hit powerful groundstroke winners at vital times.

first game but failed to do so again for the rest of the match. "I played quite well, but Courier was just too good for me today." said Chang, who defeated Courier in San Francisco and Key Biscayne

earlier this year. Chang ranked sixth in the world, ranked 78th in the world, but he advanced to the final by beating Todd Woodbridge of Australia, 6-3. pras. ranked No. 4, in the semifi-



There was nothing Michael Chang could do to stop Jim Courier.

on Saturday that was spread over 10 over a top-10 player. Chang, who has also won three titles this year, broke Courier in the

on the men's tennis tour Sunday. beating Javier Sanchez of Spain, 6-4, 6-4, in the Nice Open.

"This is the most important day of my life." Markus said.

The 22-year-old righthander is

6-7 (5-7), 6-1, in a semifinal match nals Saturday for his first victory

hours because of the rain.

In Nice, unseeded Gabriel Markus of Argentina won his first title

Markus jumped to a 4-0 lead in the first set, hung on to win, then overcame a 1-3 deficit in the second. Sinchez, the seventh seed, had ousted No. 2 seeded Guy Forget in the quarterfinals and Fabrice Santoro of France in the semifinals.

"He just played better." Sánchez said of Markus. "I served badly

caped a bases-loaded jam in the White Sox 4, Twins 3: Ozzie Guillen scored the tie-breaking run in the seventh in Chicago on third baseman Mike Pagliarulo's error as the White Sox defeated Minnesota. With one out in the seventh, Guillen singled and went to third on a single by Tim Raines. Joey Cora led me." then grounded to Pagliarulo who (Reuers, AP) bobbled the ball as Guillen scored.

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Alan Bennett's Hard-Edged Diffidence

L ONDON—The taxi stops in front of Alan Bennett's house in Gloucester Crescent, the north London street where his neighbors are Jonathan Miller and other media personalities. "Are you thinking of buying this house?" the driver inquires.

Well, no, but the answer is drowned out by the cabbie's discourse on how much pleasanter it would be to live in Putney with its convenient bus routes to Fulham. Thanked for his irrelevant recommendation, off he goes and Bennett laughs later when he is told the story but does not

MARY BLUME

seem surprised. He is, after all, a master of the curiosities and small poignancies of daily life and for 15 years submitted to the odd inconvenience of having a contentious loony named Miss Shepherd parked in his short

driveway in her crumbling yellow van.

Miss Shepherd wore amazing hats and green eyeshades. bullied Bennett into doing her shopping and plugging her van into his electricity, made access to his front door nearly impossible, thought often of running for Parliament and suggested that Bennett get her on television, where she would sing a song of her own composition called "The End of the World," adding "It could all be anonymous. I could be called The Lady Behind the Curtain. Or a Woman of Britain. You could take a nomde-plume view of it." She died in 1989, Bennett put his car back in his driveway and his neighbors all attended her

They're kind of liberal intellectuals," he explained. His soft northern accent, almost drawling despite its flattened vowels, offers great possibilities for timing. "The people who didn't take well to her were the people in the market.

They used to persecute her. But then she wasn't a nice

He has written about Miss Shepherd in "The Lady in the Van," which John Schlesinger would like to make into a film. "It's such a zonking part that Maggie Smith or someone would jump at it," he says. But while Miss Shepherd herself provided him with material, a film about her might intrude more deeply into his life. "It couldn't just be her story, it would have to be mine as well and that

might be a bit difficult." This winter Bennett has had three plays on in London, not a record but no one has shown such variety: an adaptation of the children's classic, "The Wind in the Willows," "The Madness of George III," a poignant study of the king's appalling treatment when he was suffering merely from the now easily-cured ailment called porphyria, and "Talking Heads," three monologues with Patricia Routledge in the first and third and Bennett in the second as Graham, the mother's boy tortured by the intrusion of Mum's old flame, Mr. Turnbull, a flashy salesman in a three-quarter length windcheater.

He also wrote the script for the Stephen Prears film, "Prick Up Your Ears," and played Sir Anthony Blunt in his play, "A Question of Attribution," which centers on a confrontation between Blunt and Queen Elizabeth II (played by Prunella Scales), in which the conversation is supposedly about a questionable Titian but is in fact about the dubiety of Blunt himself. He has provided British television with a series of fine dramatic mono-logues as well as "An Englishman Abroad," which is arguably the best telefilm ever made and which is based on a real encounter between the spy Guy Burgess and the



Bennett as the mother's boy in "Talking Heads."

actress Coral Browne, who had gone to Moscow to play

the Queen in "Hamlet." Bennett is a famously nice man who has raised diffidence to a form of self-confidence. He suggests he might have a useful arrogant streak but if so it is invisible. His looks are deliberately anonymous - as if he were one of a row of schoolboys in a faded photograph - and much of

his writing is about dissembling. An acquaintance says, "He is like a Halloween pumpkin. When you look inside there is nothing but a carefully concealed candle." People like to come up to him in the street and chat.
"They know I won't bite their heads off. I think they might be of two minds about approaching John Osborne,

He would be teaching medieval history had he not been asked to join Jonathan Miller, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore in the satirical revue "Beyond the Fringe," of which Bernard Levin wrote, "Gratitude that there should be four men living among us today who could come together to provide, as long as memory holds, an eighth color to the rainbow."

Unlike the others, Bennett had not even done amateur theater, except for occasional skits in the Common Room while a graduate student at Oxford. "The thing I specialized in was a parody of a Church of England sermon and that's what got me into 'Beyond the Fringe.'" He had been fervently religious as a boy, although he says a fervent Anglican is a bit of a contradiction in terms, and he brought the house down for five years in "Beyond the Fringe" with his sermon on the unlikely text, "But my brother Esau is a hairy man, but I am a smooth man."

"Beyond the Fringe" was so interminably and internationally successful that it took Bennett three years to find his way as a playwright when it closed in 1965. "Peter and Dudley formed a partnership and were very successful, and Jonathan was editing a television arts magazine and doing all sorts of things. I kind of felt like the Beatles drummer who dropped out."

His house is mellow in tone, full of books, with nice paintings, a trumeau mirror and a calm that will soon be shattered. The music teacher next door has subjet to a youthful drummer who has just knocked on the door and asked if he might practice for half an hour. Bennett sighs for the last tenant, who played the French horn, but says

yes and thinks it nice that the boy asked. He is a scholarly man who is invited to address the PEN club and the London Library and who has written plays about Kafka. Proust and Bernard Berenson, but again be is diffident — perhaps a way of extending his options — about his own taste. "I have very mixed feelings in an art gallery. I just feel that Γ m not coming out seeing the things that other people see, or I haven't looked long enough, or I don't know what I'm looking for.

"I have this very English attitude to pictures. I think of them as furniture really, as belonging in a house. My predominant feeling in an art gallery is when I like a picture I want to put it under my arm and walk out with

Bennett was born in Leeds, where his father was a butcher. "My claim to literary fame is that I used to deliver meat to a woman who became T. S. Eliot's mother-inlaw." His ear is impeccable in capturing the bullying amiability of the Queen, the old-fashioned camp of Guy Burgess, and above all the artless mutterings of daily life.
"Salad suits Miss Brunskill because she's a bit of a
Christian Scientist," says the woman officer worker in
"Talking Heads," or "Of course, if I'd happened to be heartbroken I would have felt a lot worse.

Bennett has never been in an office except at the BBC and does not, as people suppose, eavesdrop on buses, notebook in hand. He says many of his lines come from childhood and his mother's strict delineations between what was common and refined. Bought up in the provinces in the '40s and '50s, he says, one learned early the valuable lesson that life is generally something that hap-

There is a certain northern obduracy in his jutting chin, in his portrayals of people's lack of compassion, and in his refusal to accept Establishment values rather than those of the class to which he belongs. He says he has complicated

feelings about class. "I don't like class but I do like classes - I mean the

differences between people, the contrasts.

"In England, people knowing what class you are and being put in it as soon as you open your mouth means that you're sort of babied, you're coddled in a sense: you know your place. As soon as I go to France I feel I have to be grown up. I don't feel that in America because if you're English they think you're a duke. In Paris I feel I've got to

The drummer next door had begun his deafening practice. "It sounds like he's delivering tomatoes," Bennett observed above the thumps. "Still, he did ask," he said.

The Strategy of Engagement

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton, searching for a new and different word to describe his foreign policy - not isolationist, but not too interventionist — floated our "a new strategy for American engagement." The choice, he told the Foreign Policy Association, was "whether we will engage or abstain." Eyebrows shot up at the Heritage Foundation, a

conservative think tank. Kim R. Holmes, its foreignpolicy chief, had only the week before circulated a speech centered on "Selective Engagement: A New

And a month before that, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d titled a portion of a speech "From Containment to Collective Engagement." The early Cold War strategy called containment of communism, promulgated by George (Mr. X) Kennan, was to be replaced by a policy of collective engagement that Baker defined, in a burst of turgidity, as "nations taking concerted action to pursue common interests and solve common problems." (Note that the State Department still uses the word policy; at the White

Abstinence from global responsibility does not make the heart grow fonder.

House, and at think tanks that incubate future national-security advisers, the only word to use is strategy.

Policy is bookish; strategy is fun.)

Where did the Baker State Department get its use of engagement from? Not from the Pentagon, which considers an engagement a battle, and is not seeking to engage an enemy without at least a half-million troops in place and the fervent support of the American people. No, this noun comes from the frequently used verb engage, as used by diplomats in "engage in a dialogue." That is steeped in the French gage, a token or pledge given to ensure performance, and is the source of engagement ring. ("She's lovely, She's engaged. She uses Pond's" was the slogan back when cleaning cream was cold cream. We used to wonder how many of those models went ahead and got married.)

The immediate source of the current run of lovely engagements in diplolingo is, I think, the 1988 campaign platform of Gary Hart. With a nice touch of alliteration, he spoke of *enlightened engagement*, which would dis-entangle the United States from outdated alliances and foolish adventurism without withdrawing from useful

associations and necessary interventions.

Disengage that chutch of fear: abstinence from global responsibility does not make the heart grow fonder. Hawks and doves alike have adopted engagement as the strategy of the future. Now, says the waitress: How do you like your engagement? Selective, collective,

"A Japanese friend and I went to rent a car," writes Kevin P. Kearney of San Francisco. "We sat in the parking lot trying to decipher all the doohickeys and thingamabobs on the Pontiac Bonneville. She pointed to the second of two words in 'system gages' and asked, 'Is that correct?' When did the variant spelling of gauges become acceptable? It looks wrong no mat-ter how long I look at it."

Gauge is a hard word to spell. The temptation is to invert a couple of letters to make it come out game, the last syllable in language, or to simplify it—as did the makers of the new Pontiac rented by Kearney's

friend - by spelling it the way it is pronounced, gage But that would be wrong, as Richard Nixon used to say. The word spelled gage, as noted in the engagement item above, means token," and is akin to the Old High German for "wed." The word spelled gage.

from Old North French, means "a standard of mea-

surement," with a bunch of senses that flow from that surement," with a bunch of senses that flow from that.

For some five centuries, people on occasion have dropped the u in gauge; that's long enough to make it a variant, which is how philologists say "sort of correct" when a mistake is made often enough for long enough. But most people have hung on to the u, and I would not abandon it just because some officious or wrong headed supervisor at General Motors likes to mislead our Japanese friends by printing his own variant on the dashboards of Pontiak Bonnyvilles.

The use of the word crisis as an attributive nour should be noted. In the old days, crisis was the nonbeing modified, as in Cuban missale crisis. Now it is doing the modifying.

Irene S. Pollin, M. S. W. (that stands for Master of

Social Work), spoke at a recent meeting of the Linda Pollin Foundation in Bethesda, Maryland, discussing controversies about counseling the chronically ill. He subject was the evolution of the curriculum in medical

into him on a street near the White House and asked what he was doing these days, he said he was in originassessment. This is political and economic risk analysis for companies thinking of doing business in hot spots. Here's an announcement from Clifford A. Miller of Burbank, California, whom I used to know as a great public relations man, but whose new shingle reads "Strategic Counsel" (presumable, how to stay out of trouble) and "Crisis Management" (what to do if you will be listen to the first advice) didn't listen to the first advice).

Vice President Quayle, like President Bush before him, is chairman of the crisis-management team that assembles in the Situation Room on not-so-dull day.

(Why isn't that basement conference room called the Crisis Center? Because the White House does not want the public to get excited every time it is put in use. "I don't think we met down there during the Cuban missile crisis," says McGeorge Bundy, who was Pres-dent Kennedy's National Security Adviser in 1961, when the communications center was named the Sination Room. He does not recollect who named it that nor does Ted Sorensen, a Kennedy aide. The widow of Bromley Smith, then the executive director of the National Security Council, promises to dig around in this historical lexicographic quest, but if anyone else can shed light on the sit-room situation, holler.)

The first use of crisis as an attributive noun in m recollection was by Morton Bard, a psychologic working with the New York Police Department in the 1960s on what he called family-crisis intervention. Crisis is the critical new modifier; one of these days we will see a strategy maker (former policy maker)

come up with crisis engagement. New York Times Service

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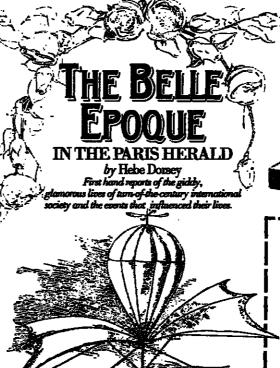
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19 Graf ---37 Looms

Solution to Puzzle of April 17



39 Guff war missile 41 Roman household deity

42 Bristle: Comb. form 44 Caruso and Domingo 45 Lyric poems

47 Muse of 48 Modern beam 50 Chagall works

53 Brazilian dance 55 Smell ieery) 59 Seed cover

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23 Godparent 26 Writer Bombeck 27 Tending to keep

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